

THE *Soybean Digest*

WEED CONTROL

**Key to Improved
Production of
Soybeans**

Ohio field treated
with Alanap-3.
Treated area
on the right.
Untreated
on the left.



APRIL • 1958

VOLUME 18 • NUMBER 6

Low in fibre...
high in protein...
HONEYMEAD Hi-Energy
Soybean Oil Meal



Because of its low fibre content, in combination with high protein, Hi-Energy Soybean Oil Meal is an ideal protein source for new high-energy mixes and special feeding formulas. Precise cooking methods bring the protein content of this soybean oil meal to the desired high level of strength.

Look to Honeymead for a complete selection of soybean products.

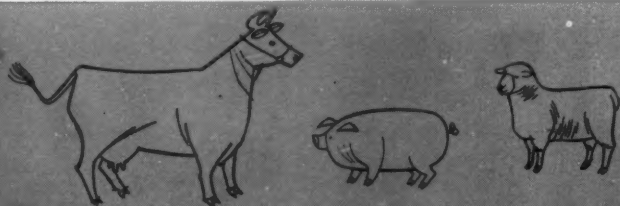
Telephone:
Mankato 791
TWX 541



Honeymead

PRODUCTS COMPANY MANKATO, MINNESOTA

Soybean processors and refiners serving agriculture and industry



- 44% SOYBEAN OIL MEAL
- LECITHINATED SOYBEAN OIL MEAL
- HI-ENERGY SOYBEAN OIL MEAL
- SOYBEAN PELLETS
- SOYBEAN MILL FEED
- SOY FLOUR

THE Soybean Digest

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Official Publication of American Soybean Association and
Soybean Council of America, Inc.

HUDSON, IOWA

Vol. 18

April, 1958

No. 6

IN THIS ISSUE

Editor's Desk	4
GEO. M. STRAYER	
Weed Control, a Key to Improved Soybean Production.....	6
W. C. SHAW	
Chemicals Show Promise in Illinois.....	8
Find Lee Stands Severe Conditions	9
News in Brief	11
Export Outlook for Oilseeds and Their Products.....	14
GEORGE A. PARKS	
Oil Mill Conference at Mason City	15
Do Big Nodules Mean Good Nodulation?.....	16
New Orleans Takes Steps for Cleaner Beans.....	17
Barge Shipment on White River Makes History.....	18
Sees Good Market for 1958 Meal.....	19
Soybean Council of America	20
JAVIER DE SALAS	
American Soybean Association	20
Japanese American Soybean Institute	21
SHIZUKA HAYASHI	
USDA Sees 10% More Soybean Acres.....	22
World Record 4th Successive Year	23
Publications	24
Big Increase in Arkansas Irrigation	24
Grits and Flakes	26
New Products and Services	28
March Markets	30
Washington Digest	32
PORTER M. HEDGE	
Market Street and Seed Directory	34
In the Markets	36

THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

EDITOR.....Geo. M. Strayer
MANAGING EDITOR.....Kent Pellett
BUSINESS MANAGER.....Geo. McCulley

OFFICES

Business, publication and circulation,
Hudson, Iowa.

Advertising, Ewing Hutchison Co.,
35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1,
Ill.

Published on the 10th of each month at
Hudson, Iowa, by the American Soybean
Association. Entered as second class matter
Nov. 20, 1940, at the post office at Hudson,
Iowa, under the Act of Mar. 3, 1879.

Forms close on 20th of month preceding.

Subscription rates—\$5 per year; Canada
and other members of the Pan American
Union, \$5.50 other foreign, \$6. Single
copies 50c. Subscriptions accepted from
members only.

THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

CABLE ADDRESS:

Agriport, Hudson, Iowa

PRESIDENT

John Sawyer, London, Ohio

VICE PRESIDENT

C. G. Simcox, Assumption, Ill.

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

AND SECRETARY-TREASURER

Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa

DIRECTORS: Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark.;
C. G. Simcox, Assumption, Ill.; John H.
Butterfield, Pana, Ill.; Albert Dimond, Lov-
ington, Ill.; Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, Ind.;
Chester B. Biddle, Remington, Ind.; Geo. M.
Strayer, Hudson, Iowa; Howard L. Roach,
Plainfield, Iowa; Walter M. Scott, Jr.,
Talullah, La.; John W. Evans, Montevideo,
Minn.; Charles V. Simpson, Waterville,
Minn.; O. H. Acom, Wardell, Mo.; John
Sawyer, London, Ohio; David G. Wing,
Mechanicsburg, Ohio; A. E. Jolley, Chat-
ham, Ontario, Canada.

Objectives of the American Soybean As-
sociation include the bringing together of
all persons interested in the production,
distribution and utilization of soybeans; the
collection and dissemination of the best
available information relating to both the
practical and scientific phases of the prob-
lems of increased yields coupled with
lessened costs; the safeguarding of produc-
tion against diseases and insect pests; the
promotion of the development of new
varieties; the encouragement of the inter-
est of federal and state governments and
experiment stations; and the rendering
of all possible services to the industry.

MEMBERS: CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE • NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE CLEARING CORPORATION

W. M. SIMERAL & COMPANY

Cash and Futures Brokers

SPECIALIZING IN SOYBEAN OIL

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING • 141 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD • CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS • HARRISON 7-3612



EDITOR'S DESK

By GEO. M. STRAYER

(From Tokyo Japan)

A REAL THREAT TO U. S. TRADE

In the few days I have been over here I have become convinced that we are in for trouble in continuing or expanding our exports of U. S. soybeans to Japan. How deep-seated that trouble may be, and the steps we can take to counteract it, I hope to determine this week.

The newspapers here are full of stories about the banning, the limitation, the reduction of Japanese imports into the United States. We are selling our soybeans for dollars. The only way the Japanese nation can get dollars is to sell some of their goods into the U. S. or other dollar markets, thus earning the dollars with which to buy soybeans. It is simple as that.

In the 3 days I have been here I have read stories in the Japanese newspapers about the testimony of U. S. flatware (tableware) manufacturers requesting bans or reductions in imports of their product from Japan. In the same newspaper is a story quoting the plywood industry of the United States as asking for legislation limiting or banning plywood imports from Japan. The next day there was a story pertaining to a proposal to limit velveteen imports into the United States from Japan. The cotton textile people here have invoked voluntary limitations on exports of their goods to the United States in order to forestall legislation at the federal and state levels.

The Japanese have contracted to supply trucks to the Air Force here at a much lower price than would be possible from Detroit. It happens that the trucks are of a type no longer made in the United States, would require retooling there. But Senator Potter, running for reelection in Michigan, creates a big scene in Washington, and it is carried on the front page of the English language newspapers in Japan.

Is it any wonder the Japanese are reaching the conclusion we talk out of both sides of our mouth? That we talk free trade, but act restrictionist? Is it any wonder they are thinking about new markets for Japanese goods, even in Red China?

A group of private traders here has made a trade pact with the Red China government under which Japan would ship steel products to Red China and would in return get iron ore, coal and soybeans. Officially the deal has not been sanctioned by the Japanese government. Unofficially it has the blessing of governmental agencies. Involved is a tonnage of soybeans that would ma-

terially affect our U. S. soybean market in Japan if it is a tonnage which is to be shipped in addition to that previously contracted. We might find ourselves with tonnages of soybean exports to Japan moving downward rather rapidly.

Does Red China have the soybeans to deliver? There is no way to know. Sole criteria of export of soybeans from Red China is political advantage. If it appears desirable to do so she can short-change her people and export soybeans. Will she do so? There is no way to determine.

Will she be competitive price-wise? Red Chinese offers follow U. S. markets almost exactly. We set the price. They follow it, moving upward or downward dependent on their desire to sell. U. S. beans are admittedly higher in oil. They are higher in protein. They are also higher in foreign material content, but this could be controlled.

I will spend the next several days with Embassy officials and Japanese trade and governmental officials. By the end of this week I should have the situation summarized. Next week George Parks, director of the fats and oils division of Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, will join me. We hope to accomplish something concrete on this matter in the next 2 weeks.

NOTHING TO GAIN BY OVERHOLDING

Never before in history has a soybean crop been processed so rapidly. Each month's crush runs ahead of any previous figure for that month. Never before have so many soybeans been placed under loan and purchase agreement. And never before have we had so large a total crop, so large a supply of soybeans from which to work.

Let's keep the remainder of this crop flowing, too. There is nothing to be gained by overholding. Whenever processors and exporters need soybeans they will be governed by support price levels, will offer premiums above supports. Let's hope persons holding beans will move them out, keep the plants and the exporters buying at maximum capacity, reduce the carryover of 1957-crop beans to a minimum on Oct. 1.

There is so little to be gained and so much to be lost that we suggest you do not overstay the market. At the same time, watch the bulges and make the most of them when you sell. Beans sold, crushed or exported now will not rise to plague us during the next crop year. Sell—when you can get the best price—but sell.



THE GRADE THAT GOES IN IS THE GRADE THAT COMES OUT

You never have to worry about maintaining grade when you store grain in a Butler building. For this famous flat storage structure—so strong it can withstand grain pressures without interior posts or brace rods, and so trustworthy it outsells all other grain buildings—is specifically engineered for safe grain storage.

Those who own Butler grain buildings will tell you that moisture, birds and vermin simply can't get in. The die-formed metal panels nest perfectly in place, are double-bolted to every purlin and girt. And where cover panels lap, weathersealing compound forms an absolute seal. This is why Butler buildings are tight and

dry and stay that way. This is why, with ordinary care, the grade that goes in is the grade that comes out . . . of a Butler.

Butler Force-Aire grain conditioning equipment is another reason why grade is easy to maintain. It is specially designed and built for Butler buildings—and your Butler Builder knows what size equipment you need and how to install it properly. In fact, ask him for a copy of Butler's interesting grain storage booklet. Remember, your grain is worth far more than your building, so play it *safe*—buy a Butler. Look up your Butler Builder in the Yellow Pages of your phone book, or write us direct.



BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

7461 East 13th Street, Kansas City 26, Missouri

Manufacturers of Buildings • Oil Equipment • Farm Equipment • Dry Cleaners Equipment • Outdoor Advertising Equipment • Custom Fabrication
Sales offices in Los Angeles and Richmond, Calif. • Houston, Tex. • Birmingham, Ala. • Atlanta, Ga. • Kansas City, Mo. • Minneapolis, Minn. • Chicago, Ill.
Detroit, Mich. • Cleveland, Ohio • New York City and Syracuse, N.Y. • Washington, D.C. • Burlington, Ont., Can.



This 36-foot-wide Butler building in Minnesota provides safe storage for 22,000 bushels of shelled corn. No vermin, moisture gets in here!



Store any kind of grain in a Butler. This 70-foot-wide installation in Texas holds a quarter of a million bushels of milo.



ENCOURAGING research results have been obtained in the Northern region by the application of DNBP as an early post-emergence treatment. Treated soil at right is contrasted with untreated soil.

WEED CONTROL

A Key to Improved Soybean Production

Farmers should give greater emphasis to the use of herbicides on tolerant crops in the rotation.

By W. C. SHAW¹

WEED CONTROL, or the lack of it, is one of the most expensive items in the production of soybeans on American farms. Weeds compete with soybeans for water, mineral nutrients, and light. They increase the cost of labor and equipment, reduce the quantity and quality of soybeans, harbor insects and diseases, and reduce the efficiency of mechanized production and harvest. For example, the average plant of common mustard requires twice as much nitrogen, twice as much phosphorous, four times as much potash, and four times as much water as a well-developed oat plant. Common ragweed has a water requirement three times that of corn.

Weeds are luxuries no soybean grower can afford. Research has shown that on the average, weeds reduce the yield of soybeans about 4 bushels per acre or more. Add to this the cost of excess tillage and other practices required for weed control and it is conservatively estimated that the loss due to weeds amounts to about 17% of the annual value of the soybean crop—or ap-

proximately \$136 million each year.

The weed problem varies slightly in the southern and northern production areas but many weeds are troublesome in both areas. These include pigweed, annual grasses, cocklebur, ragweed, morning glory, and smartweed. To this list must be added Canada thistle, jimson weed, velvetleaf, and foxtail in the North, while other troublesome weeds in the South include Johnsongrass, coffee weed, horseweed, indigo weed, crabgrass, and others. What can farmers do to reduce weed losses?

Cultural and Mechanical Methods of Control

Cultural Weed Control Practices. Good, clean seed of adapted soybean varieties is a sound starting point for any weed control program. Thorough seedbed preparation, followed by clean, efficient, shallow, timely cultivation, has an extremely important place in weed control.

It should be kept in mind that these cultural practices are also an important phase of efficient weed control in soybeans. Full advantage should be taken of crop rotations, the rotational use of herbicides, the value of mixtures in herbicides, and the multiple uses of herbicides in

the rotation just as crop rotation, good varieties, and efficient fertilizer utilization have been developed as sound crop production practices. Too often, soybean growers are concerned with controlling weeds in soybeans only when the weeds are present in the current soybean crop.

In order to obtain a better balanced weed control program in soybean production, farmers should not only practice good weed control methods in the current soybean crop, but should give greater emphasis to the advantages of supplementing this program by the rotational use of herbicides in tolerant crops grown in the rotation with soybeans. There are some perennial weeds that our present herbicides and cultural practices will not control in soybeans. On the other hand, there are very few annual or perennial weeds that cannot be controlled by the use of herbicides in combination with cultural practices in crops grown in rotation with soybeans.

For example, in a rotation involving corn, small grains, alfalfa, and soybeans, most of the weeds that occur in the rotation can be controlled by the use of efficient economical herbicides in one or more of the crops. In corn, annual grasses such as crabgrass and foxtail can

¹ Plant physiologist, crops research division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md.



PCP APPLIED as a pre-emergence spray in a band over the row at the rate of 20 pounds per acre has given excellent control of annual weeds. Band treatments reduce the amount of herbicide required and thus the cost per acre. Weeds in the middles between the rows may be controlled by shovel cultivation. USDA photo.

be controlled by pre-emergence applications of 2,4-D [2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid] or other herbicides. Post-emergence applications of 2,4-D are also very effective and economical for the control of pigweed, lambsquarters, ragweed, velvetleaf, coffee weed, indigo weed, cocklebur, jimson weed, smartweed, morning glory, horseweed, Canada thistle, and others in corn or small grains. Recent research has also shown that a mixture of dalapon [2,2-dichloropropionic acid] and 4-(2,4-DB) [4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)butyric acid] may be used to control perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, Johnsongrass, quackgrass, and many annual broad-leaved weeds and grasses in alfalfa.

Like many other good farming practices, these chemical methods cannot be expected to eliminate the weed problem in soybeans in one season. However, the control of weeds in soybean production should not be considered only as a separate and distinct operation, but should be considered as a part of the weed problem throughout the crop rotation. By practicing efficient chemical and cultural weed control practices in all crops in the rotation, the weed problem in soybeans can be greatly reduced.

Mechanical Methods of Control. Pre-planting tillage in certain of the soybean growing areas may serve a three-fold purpose: (a) thorough seedbed preparation, (b) stimulate weed seeds to germinate so that they may be controlled by tillage, and (c)

to control weeds that have emerged. Pre-planting tillage is likely to be more effective in the Southern than in the Northern region. Pre-planting tillage followed by delayed planting under certain conditions will aid in reducing the weed problem in soybeans. The immediate value of such practices is not always apparent in the first year. However, such practices continued for extended periods of time will tend to reduce weed seed populations in the soil and result in overall better weed control on the farm.

The first 2 to 3 weeks after planting is the critical period when soybeans need to be given every possible advantage in their battle with weeds. The use of good seed, thorough seedbed preparation, proper fertilization, efficient fertilizer placement, and timeliness in planting are practices that give the soybean plant a competitive advantage.

The rotary hoe is an efficient tool for weed control in soybeans. Recent research has demonstrated that this tool is effective in controlling weeds in soybeans on a wide range of soil moisture conditions. The rotary hoe in many areas performs the dual role of breaking soil crusts, which enhances the rapid emergence of the soybean, and at the same time controls young seedling weeds.

After the beans emerge, use the rotary hoe, spike-tooth harrow, or similar implements. The rotary hoe should be operated lengthwise of the row, the harrow crosswise or diagonally

across the rows. It is usually desirable to avoid the use of these implements in early morning or late evening. The most effective time is usually during the heat of the day.

While the rotary hoe is a very effective implement under many conditions, it is not effective under all conditions. One of its most serious limitations is that critical timeliness is required for maximum effectiveness. Often heavy rains follow soybean planting and the fields are too wet for extended periods to use the implement effectively. In other cases, temporary droughts may follow planting and the implement is reduced in effectiveness.

There are no substitutes at the present time for timely shovel cultivation, from one to three times, as necessary to control weeds. The efficiency of this tillage practice is increased greatly by timeliness and by proper adjustment to permit cultivation close to the rows as early as possible. Care must be observed not to ridge the rows as harvesting will be made more difficult.

Chemical Methods of Control

While cultural and mechanical practices are useful in the control of weeds in soybeans, they do not provide for the complete needs of the grower. On river bottom soils, and when extended periods of rainfall follow soybean planting, it is nearly impossible to effectively control weeds regardless of the cultural practices followed. It is under such conditions that chemicals, especially applied as pre-emergence treatment herbicides, have an important place in weed control. Chemicals used to supplement cultural and mechanical practices can greatly reduce the risk of losses caused by weeds. Chemical weed control is rapidly becoming more and more specialized. The number of useful herbicides for weed control in soybeans has increased recently and several have been introduced which may prove useful for the control of specific weeds.

Herbicides can be efficient, economical, weed control tools which may aid growers in controlling weeds in crops grown in rotation with soybeans as well as in the bean crop. However, it is well to remember that the use of herbicides for the control of weeds in soybeans is a precision farming technique which requires the best and latest information available for successful use. No herbicide so far available for use in soybeans will kill all of the weeds without the risk of injury to the soybean crop under certain adverse conditions. This is due primarily to the

unfortunate fact that soybeans do not possess sufficient tolerance to the herbicides currently available to permit their general use. Nevertheless, some of the herbicides currently available can be used to good advantage.

Pre-emergence Treatments. Pre-emergence applications are most useful under conditions when the rotary hoe is normally least effective. That is, in periods of extended rainfall following soybean planting. Several herbicides including the sodium salt of pentachlorophenol [PCP], DNBP [4,6-dinitro ortho secondary butylphenol], NPA [N-1-naphthyl phthalamic acid], CIPC [isopropyl N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate], and CDAA [2-chloro-N,N-diallylacetamide] have proved useful under varying conditions for the control of many broad-leaved annual weeds and grasses.

Two of the most important limiting factors in the use of these compounds is their relatively high per-acre cost and the lack of resistance of soybeans to injury under adverse conditions. When conditions are favorable, several of these herbicides applied as pre-emergence sprays are effective in controlling weeds in soybeans.

Applying pre-emergence herbicides in a band immediately over the row reduces the amount required per acre and thus the cost of the treatment per acre. The use of the sodium salt of pentachlorophenol as a pre-emergence herbicide applied in a band treatment is illustrated. Notice that this chemical has been

very effective in controlling both annual grasses and broadleaved weeds. The weeds in the middle of the row may be removed by shovel cultivation.

Post-emergence Treatments. The use of herbicides as post-emergence sprays has thus far been limited to severe infestations of weeds which threaten the loss of the soybean crop. Amine salt formulations of 2,4-D at rates of $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ pound per acre 1 to 2 weeks after soybeans emerge have proved effective in the control of such sensitive weeds as ragweed, morning glory, cocklebur, and others which have formed a canopy over the soybeans. This herbicide has been used on a limited scale by farmers for the control of heavy infestations of sensitive weeds that occur in soybeans on river bottom soils.

In the Southern area, directed sprays of herbicidal oils have been used for the control of seedling weeds in soybeans. Here again, care must be exercised in the application of herbicidal oils because soybeans do not possess sufficient tolerance to permit high rates of application or repeated treatments.

Encouraging research results have also been obtained in the Northern region by the application of DNBP as an early post-emergence treatment. Crop injury may result unless it is applied early after emergence and in early plantings before sustained day temperatures reach 85° F.

Weed Control for the Future

What are the chances for improved weed control practices in the future? None of us would attempt to predict what new discoveries might develop

in weed control from intensive weed control research. We can be certain, however, that unless our basic research in weed control in soybeans is expanded, the development of weed control practices in soybeans will be slow.

It is common knowledge that if a soybean seed is to germinate, a number of environmental conditions must be met in advance of the germination period. If these conditions do not occur, the seed does not germinate. When basic research is inadequate, the shut-off period in the development of weed control practices in soybeans is not as immediate and definite as with the germination of the bean seed, but it is almost as certain in the long run.

It would seem then that our future rate of progress in developing weed control practices in soybeans will be largely determined by: (1) the discovery of more selective, more specific, more efficient, better formulated and more economical herbicides, (2) a basic understanding of the effects of herbicides on plant growth and soils, (3) our ingenuity in supplementing and combining chemical and cultural practices, and (4) the development of new and more efficient weed control techniques.

Since environmental factors and differences in soils are important in the performance of herbicides, you should contact your local county agricultural agent, extension weed specialist, or state agricultural experiment station for the latest weed control recommendations in soybeans for your area.

Chemicals Show Promise in Illinois

RANDOX and sodium pentachlorophenate have shown promise as weed controlling agents for soybeans in Missouri tests the past 2 years, according to Elroy J. Peters, U. S. Department of Agriculture research agronomist stationed at the University of Missouri.

During the annual Soil and Crops Field Days at the University's South Farms, he explained current work with chemicals in control of weeds in soybeans. In addition to the two promising chemicals, several others are under test including dinitro, alanap, chloro IPC, EPTC, CDEA, and neburon.

He told the farmers attending the event that the use of herbicides on soybeans had resulted in increased yield and reduced weed population

in experiments conducted in the past few years. However, the problem has been to find a chemical that will give good results in weed control and still not harm the soybean plant too much in the process.

So far, Peters said, herbicides seem to do the most effective job when they are applied to soybeans after planting but before the beans come up.

Because most of the herbicides under test are relatively expensive, it's best that treatments be applied in bands 10 to 14 inches wide centered over the soybean row, he said. By following this practice, the cost for chemicals is reduced to about a third that of an overall application. Weed control in midrow is usually not a difficult problem.

YOU HAVE TROUBLES?

Our Electronic Temperature Indicating Equipment won't cure 'em all, But, Mister, you can quit worrying about Grain Spoilage. And reduce Overhead too, with PTC!

Write for Preliminary Estimate Sheet

PTC CABLE CO.
200 ANCHOR BUILDING
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

Arkansas Farmers Find Lee Stands Severe Conditions

LEES WON'T POP.

You might as well say that Lee soybeans won't shatter under any condition. So says Keith Bilbrey, county agent at Blytheville, Ark.

Historic flood rains fell all year in that area and hundreds of acres of mature soybeans were flooded last November. Some were so deep that a motor boat was driven over the soybeans.

You think they were a total loss? The owners sure expected them to be. Why wouldn't they swell, burst the pods and fall out?

The flood waters went down in a few days. No bean pods were burst. The beans were swollen to about original size when green. As the water went down, the beans dried out again and assumed normal matured size. Color was all right. Quality was okay.

Mr. Bilbrey said that carloads of beans were sold for no more than 2% discount—and some of the beans had actually been under water three times before they could be harvested.

Farmers think that warmer flood

water might have caused severe deterioration.

Lee soybeans did not pop out during the severe drought years of 1954 and 1955, in the North Mississippi County, Ark., area. That's when the new Lee soybean was first getting field trials. John Stevens Jr. of Dell, Ark., secretary of the big Mississippi County Farm Bureau, and Earl Wilby of Leachville, past president of that organization, did the early test work on Lee beans for the county. They even left a few rows "till Christmas" and there was no shattering to speak of.

Lees are fast replacing Ogden beans but perhaps should not be grown farther north than the north Arkansas line, because of possible frost damage before maturity.

Groups Promote Soybean Production in Georgia

FOLLOWING is the wording on 100,000 postcards mailed to farmers by the county agents in that state to promote soybean production.

"Dear Mr. Farmer:

"Our extension agronomists say to grow soybeans at a profit:

"1—Select good land and prepare soil well.

"2—Meet lime needs. Use 400 pounds of 4-12-12 per acre.

"3—Plant certified Jackson, Lee, Roanoke, J.E.W.45, CNS-4.

"4—Plant 12-15 inoculated seed per foot of row.

"5—Cultivate early and only to control weeds.

"6—Harvest when moisture is 14% or less."

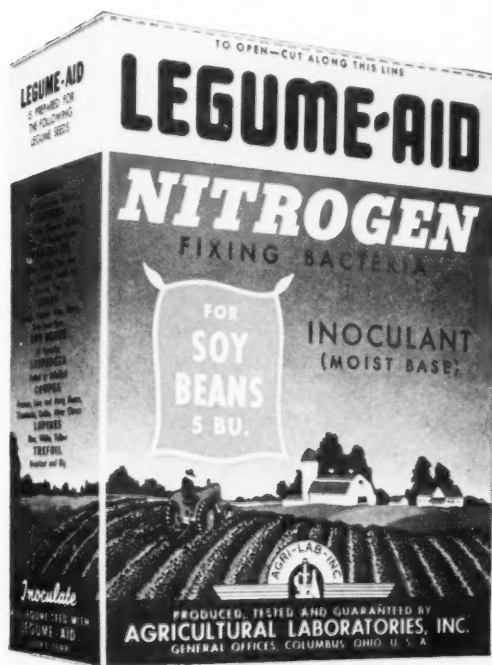
The program is being underwritten by the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association.

Posters, "Soybeans for Oil and Meal," have been put in public places such as schoolhouses, post offices, courthouses and banks.

County agents are also distributing Circular 310, "Soybeans in Georgia."

"We are promoting the use of soybeans as an additional cash crop in Georgia," states J. R. Johnson, extension agronomist, Athens. "We hope to increase the average state yield (14 bushels in 1957) through our educational program. If we can get the state yield up to economical production, we feel that farmers will greatly expand the acreage devoted to this crop."

Your High-Profit Inoculant for Extra Sales!



- ★ **You always profit.** LEGUME-AID INOCULANT's big markup guarantees you high profits. You get full credit on returns.
- ★ **Exclusive carton.** LEGUME-AID INOCULANT was first with the patented plastic liner for the carton. Your customer uses LEGUME-AID right out of the carton. No need to add moisture. He saves labor and time.
- ★ **Highest moisture tests.** LEGUME-AID INOCULANT is first in moisture content. In more than 1000 spot store checks, LEGUME-AID tested higher than any other inoculant. Bacteria breathe properly and stay alive and active longer.
- ★ **Full-color multi-pack cartons.** LEGUME-AID INOCULANT was first with a full-color carton, color-coded for crop identification. In handy multi-pack cartons, they lend themselves to attractive shelf display.
- ★ **2½ bu. per acre extra.** LEGUME-AID INOCULANT gives your customers 2½ bushels of extra soybeans per acre. Costs only 15 cents per acre.
- ★ **Laboratory-controlled quality.** There's a big difference in inoculants. LEGUME-AID INOCULANT has laboratory-controlled quality, which assures your customers top results.
- ★ **Money-back guarantee.** You can be proud of selling LEGUME-AID INOCULANT. For your customer is guaranteed satisfaction with the product, or his money is refunded.

SELL YOUR SEED CUSTOMERS THE INOCULANT THAT LEADS THE INDUSTRY IN THE NEWEST DEVELOPMENTS.

Agricultural Laboratories, Inc.

LEGUME-AID DIVISION, 1147 Chesapeake Avenue, Columbus 12, Ohio



Quality in any Quantity...Quick!

ESSO HEXANE

Because service, like quality, is traditional, you can rely on immediate availability and fast delivery of Esso Hexane. Made from carefully selected crude oil sources, Hexane offers top purity and uniformity for more efficient, economical application to your specific use. Be sure to specify Esso Hexane for finer quality . . . faster!

Available from storage in Bayonne • Baytown • Memphis • Providence

Perfected by research



Proved in performance

PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

THE CROP, MARKETS AND OTHER ITEMS OF NOTE

European Programs Extended

Soybean market development projects for Spain and Italy have both been temporarily extended, the extensions to hold until the new projects are put into shape by the Soybean Council of America, Inc., and USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service.

Both projects have been operating under extensions that expired Mar. 31. When new contracts for longer terms are signed by the Council and FAS—the co-sponsors—it's planned to set them up for renewal on a staggered basis. This would mean an Italian contract for 18 months—near the end of 1959; a Spanish contract for a year, renewing in the spring of 1959.

Howard Roach, Council president, Fred Marti, European director, and James Howard, fats and oils division, FAS, recently conferred with trade groups at Vienna, about a market development program for U. S. soybean oil and meal in Austria.

There are possibilities of additional soybean promotional programs in Germany and Greece to match the Austrian effort.

Roach and Howard have both returned to the United States.

Observers See Larger Bean Crop

Our observers check fairly closely with the Department of Agriculture's March planting intentions report indicating a 10% larger soybean acreage this year.

Most expect to see more soybean acres planted this spring in their respective localities.

Dixon Jordan, Standard Commission Co., Memphis, Tenn., sees **15% more soybean acres in the Midsouth.** He says the loan is comparatively attractive and that "disappointment with milo-maize results last year and continued restrictions for cotton acreage make soybeans a logical crop here."

Observers say more acres will be planted to the Harosoy variety in Illinois while Ogden will continue to lose ground in the Midsouth. There is a strong trend to Clark in southeast Missouri and other adapted areas where the variety gave a good account of itself during last fall's adverse harvest season. Lees also will continue to gain. Fewer Capitals and more Chippewa and Grant will be planted in southeast central Minnesota.

Soil moisture is generally good over the soybean belt, the best in several years. Moisture is excessive in parts of the South.

Seed demand is generally reported good and results of germination tests are good, in some places the best in years.

Planting is expected to start about Apr. 10 in eastern North Carolina.

Some Crop Movement Reported

J. E. Johnson, Champaign, Ill., said the price level in late March was bringing out fairly heavy selling in his area.

Arthur E. Frank, Dannen Mills, St. Joseph, Mo., reports many producers feel there is little prospect of better prices and have been selling as fast as farm-to-market roads permit.

Acom at Wardell, Mo., writes that with an almost stationary price enough beans seem to be moving to supply the mill demand. He says few beans remain in his area except for seed.

High Moisture Beans Are Mostly Sold

Observers do not look for any heavy loss from high moisture beans on the market this spring. Although a considerable volume of wet beans were harvested, apparently most of them have been sold. Most were marketed at harvest or went to market during the winter.

Louis Brewster, General Mills, Inc., Rossford, Ohio, says that soybeans harvested in his area after the extended rains last fall found their way quickly to market where they were dried and processed or put into terminal storage at safe moisture levels. He does not look for any "flood" of high moisture beans on the Ohio market.

C. B. Biddle, Remington, Ind., thought perhaps 40% of the soybeans in store in northwestern Indiana in March were above 13% moisture, but he doubts if there will be any loss.

Charles V. Simpson, Waterville, Minn., reports many farmers having high moisture beans have sold them and plan to buy seed. He says very few remained in store in March. J. F. Gutelius, Nansemond Grain & Supply Corp., Driver, Va., reports **practically no high moisture beans in his area in spite of the wet harvest season last fall.**

**Outlook for
Fats, Oils
Supplies**

The supply of food fats in the marketing year Oct. 1-Sept. 30, based on current estimates of the oilseed crush, will total 10.6 billion pounds, just 100 million pounds below the 10.7-billion-pound supply of last year, mainly reflecting reduced stocks, according to Agricultural Marketing Service. Output will probably be about the same as last year. A sharp drop in cottonseed oil output this marketing year is expected to be largely offset by greater lard and soybean oil production.

Exports of food fats for the current marketing year are estimated at 1.8 billion pounds compared with 2 billion pounds shipped abroad last year.

**Exports
Down
Somewhat**

Exports of soybean and cottonseed oils in the October 1957-January 1958 period were 295 million pounds, compared with 500 million pounds a year earlier and 330 million 2 years ago, reports Agricultural Marketing Service.

Percentagewise, cottonseed oil exports are running 22% below last year, and soybean oil exports are down 52%. Shipments of these edible oils under P. L. 480 are lagging more than commercial exports. A heavy pickup in purchases for export under P. L. 480, particularly soybean oil, is expected through the remainder of the marketing year.

Exports of soybeans from October 1957 through mid-March 1958, based in part on inspection data, were nearly 53 million bushels compared with 50 million a year earlier.

Oilseed meal exports are down sharply this feeding year, running less than 50% of last year's level. The biggest cuts are in shipments to Canada, the United Kingdom and Western Europe where protein demand has been slow. This situation is likely to continue through the feeding year, according to Agricultural Marketing Service.

**Meal Output
Down
Some**

Total oilseed meal production for the crop year is running a little below last year—4.8 million tons for October through February compared with 5 million a year ago—according to Agricultural Marketing Service. Soybean oil meal output for the period is up—3.3 million tons compared with 3.2 million tons for the same period a year ago. But cottonseed meal production is 1.2 million tons compared with 1.4 million tons a year ago. Mar. 1 stocks of soybean oil meal were 73,400 tons compared with 88,900 tons last year at the same time.

**Reports
On Oil
Content**

Oil outturn per bushel of soybeans processed has averaged a shade lower this season than last, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Here are some local reports on oil content of 1957-crop soybeans: N. C. and Savannah River area of Ga. below normal; central Ill. about average, a little lower than 1956; Farmer City, Ill., good, equal to last year; northwest Ind. very good, same as last year; Mason City, Iowa, 17%, below 1956; Kans. 19% to 20%, slightly better than 1956; Girard, Kans., 18%-18½%; western Ky. and southern Ind. 18.4%-21%, down about ½%; south central Minn. 19%-21%, about same as last year; southwest Minn. average 18½%, about same as 1956; southeast Mo. same as 1956 on average, Dorman very good; northwest Ohio av. 17.6%, slightly above 1956; Ark. Delta 10 to 11 pounds, same as last year; lower Red River Valley, N. Dak., good; Driver, Va., 17%-20%, higher than 1956-crop.

**Lower Rail
Rates on
Soybean Oil?**

Eastern railroads are reported to be planning a **reduction in the freight rate on soybean oil from Illinois producing centers to the Port of New York** to offset the effect of lower rates on the same commodity to Gulf and South Atlantic ports, Trade News Service, New York, reports.

It is understood that Eastern roads are planning to lower the rate from \$1.16 to 70¢ per 100 pounds. The reduction being made in the rate to South Atlantic and Gulf ports is from \$1.06 to 60¢ per 100 pounds.

**Margarine
Bill
Pending**

The bill, H. R. 912, by Congressman Rivers of South Carolina to amend the Navy ration statute to permit inclusion of margarine is on the doorstep of the House rules committee. Preliminary hearings have been held.

**May Lose
Some of
Market**

The volume of soybeans put into the loan should be enough to hold the price at the loan rate, T. A. Hieronymus of the University of Illinois believes. But it also means that CCC will have large quantities to sell after the takeover date June 1. CCC will sell at the loan rate plus 1½¢ a month for each month stored.

Hieronymus thinks the price of meal is now so high there is danger of losing part of the market.

Talk with a SHANZER owner ...learn the big difference in GRAIN DRIERS

Here are drying operations that can turn on a dime. The reason is the absolute control and exceptional versatility possible with Shanzer equipment. Large operation, or small, this performance is what operators want.

In high volume, cost conscious operations like these, where company engineers and veteran grain executives study major equipment from every operational aspect before purchasing—there you will see Shanzer Driers specified again and again.

Our engineering department will work with you on planning a drying installation geared to your specific needs, whether they be large or small. There is no obligation, and in many cases it has been possible to save owners thousands of dollars. Over a quarter-century of experience is yours for the asking.

SHANZER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

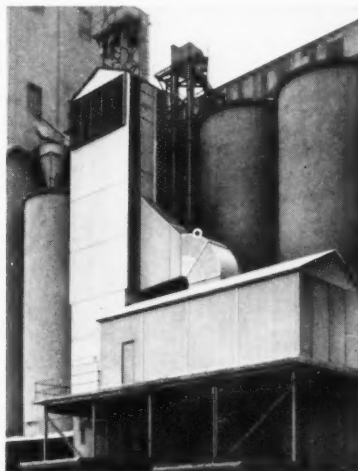
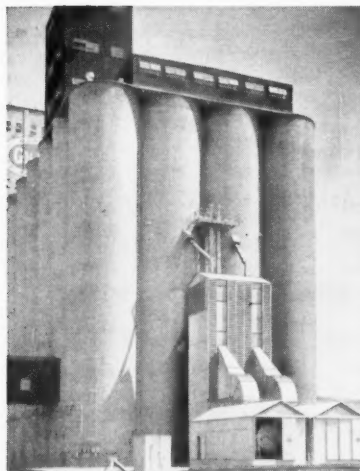
Designers and Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Grain Driers, Bucket Elevators, Conveyors and Manlift Elevators

85 Bluxome Street • San Francisco 7, California • Phone SUtter 1-5200



Send for Free Folder giving details

Shown below are Shanzer installations at: left, The Glidden Company, Chicago, Illinois, Twin Model 515CE; below center, Farmer's Union Grain Terminal Assoc., St. Paul, Minnesota, Model 515CE; below right, Cargill, Inc., Port Allen, Louisiana, Model 501CE.



A Shanzer Twin Model 415CE is shown at Central Soya Co., Inc., Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Export Outlook for Oilseeds and Their Products

USDA expects considerable pickup in exports of soybeans and soy products during balance of year

By GEORGE A. PARKS

Director, Fats and Oils Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, before the Third Annual Joint Conference of Cooperative Cottonseed and Soybean Oil Mills at Mason City, Iowa, Mar. 3.

WORLD production of fats and oils in 1958 is currently estimated at about 1% above 1957. World production of edibles, including edible vegetable oils, butter, lard and palm oils is estimated to have increased by about 500,000 short tons which is about 2% above last year. There has been a substantial decline in industrial oil, mainly as a result of reduced flax production in this country. Consequently, industrial oils have tended to offset a portion of the increase in the edible field. As I told you last year, world population is increasing at a rate of about 1½% annually. This rate of increase, assuming no increase in per capita consumption, would require about 350,000 to 400,000 short tons additional oil and fat annually.

The greatest single factors in the increased availabilities of edible oils are the new record production of soybeans in this country and the bumper peanut crops in India and Africa. As a result of these major increases, soybean prices have fluctuated within a narrow range, approximating support levels. Also in recent months, as African peanuts have moved to market, we have witnessed a steady decline in peanut oil prices. Conversely our own short cotton crop has resulted in a wider than usual premium for cottonseed oil over soybean oil. These developments are affecting U. S. exports of both soybeans and cottonseed oil. There also have been rumors that India might offer peanut oil for export but so far there has been no official indication of such plans.

World Trade

With the increased world production this season, we are expecting world trade in fats and oils and oilseeds to at least equal and possibly exceed the 1957 record exports of

over 8.2 million short tons. About 2.5 million tons or 30% of last year's total volume came from the United States, compared with only about 2% prewar. Our share of world exports of edible oils increased from about 27% in 1950-54 to over 45% in 1957. The only other major exporters of such oils and oilseeds as soybeans, peanuts and cottonseed are Nigeria, French West Africa and Communist China. At one time India was also an important exporter. Recently the Sudan and the Union of South Africa have been moving ahead. The countries in the Mediterranean area, taken as a group, also are important in exporting olive oil but many of these countries are now deficit producers of fats and oils.

Both soybeans and peanuts come from China while exports from Africa consist mainly of peanuts and peanut oil. Supplies from China are uncertain, as there actually appears to be a shortage of fat in that country for domestic use, and exports are dependent on government policy.

Consequently aside from the substantial quantities coming from Africa, the rest of the world relies mainly on the United States as a sure source of edible oils and oilseeds. There are no other big sources to turn to. This does not mean, however, that we have no competition and can afford to ignore price—but more of this later.

U. S. Exports

We have been forecasting that U.S. soybean exports for 1957-58 would surpass last year's record of 85 million bushels—we thought it would go to about 90 million. While our exports were running ahead through December, they have slackened somewhat since then and to date the total is about the same as a year ago. We are still sticking with our 90 million estimate but are not as confident that it will be reached as we were earlier in the year.

Exports of edible oils in the current marketing year got off to a

much slower start than in 1956-57. This was due in part to delays in P. L. 480 legislation and also to administrative difficulties in putting some new legislative provisions such as the Cooley Amendment into effect. Also in addition to delays in announcing new programs we went into the 1957-58 season with a much smaller carryin of P. L. 480 programs than a year earlier. These delays, coupled with new record levels of crushing, have resulted in larger than usual stocks of soybean oil.

Look For Pickup

However, with the recent announcement of programs totalling over 500 million pounds of oil to Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Poland and Israel, we expect a considerable pickup in exports through the rest of the marketing year. This pickup should tend to reduce excessive oil stocks in processors' hands. There are other programs under consideration. Totalling them all, including the carryin, would run to about 700 million pounds. This includes about 60 million pounds to go to Italy under a partial reinstatement of last year's unused program.

While announced and currently planned programs plus carryovers from last year total about 700 million pounds, our experience indicates that all plans do not always materialize. Even if all the programs are negotiated, some of the amounts projected may not necessarily be exported prior to Oct. 1, 1958. It is on this basis that we are presently estimating exports under Title I at approximately 600 million pounds for the current season.

It is the objective of the Department to program surplus oils to the extent considered reasonable in light of our overall fats and oils and oilseeds supply situation, and the importance of maintaining and expanding oil and oilseed sales for dollars. Obviously, we do not wish to jeopardize our dollar sales through Title I programs. The programs which I

have cited above should take care of oil needs in the countries involved for a considerable period of time. On the other hand as additional demands develop, as we think they will, we shall do such additional programming as funds and the supply situation warrant.

In summary, we feel optimistic about the level of edible oil exports for the current marketing year. Last season we shipped a record of 1,230 million pounds of cottonseed and soybean oils, consisting of 547 million under P. L. 480, 130 million under ICA authorizations and 553 million as straight dollar sales. At the outlook conference last November we forecast total exports for 1957-58 at about 1.1 billion pounds, or about 100 million less than in 1956-57. It still looks as if exports under ICA programs and regular commercial transactions may be over a hundred million pounds below last year.

More P. L. 480 Exports

However, P. L. 480 exports will probably exceed the 547 million pounds that went out a year ago. Consequently, total exports in 1957-58 will probably range between 1,100 million and last year's record of 1,230 million pounds. It may be that the recent developments in peanut oil prices will tend to cut dollar sales for export to even lower levels than originally estimated. If so, this will necessitate still larger P. L. 480 programs in order to export as much as 1,100-1,200 million pounds of oil.

You as producers and processors of oilseeds have a large stake in an expanding and mutually profitable trade of the United States with other countries of the world. Countries must sell goods to us if they are to buy from us. Prior to World War I export markets were not significant in the field of fats, oils and oilseeds. The United States was a large net importer of these products. However, in recent years this position has been reversed and we have become the world's greatest exporter. Therefore, in your position in the oilseeds industry and in view of your dependence on export markets, the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act should have real significance to you. It provides machinery so barriers to world trade can be minimized.

The second item which must be mentioned in connection with exports is P. L. 480. Speaking strictly in the field of fats and oils, it has played a very important part in helping to dispose of our oil surpluses ahead of government acquisition of oilseeds.

Oil Mill Conference at Mason City

THERE WAS good attendance with 12 states represented at the fourth annual joint conference of cooperative cottonseed and soybean oil mills at Mason City, Iowa, Mar. 3-5.

Host association was North Iowa Cooperative Processing Association, with USDA Southern and Northern Utilization Research and Development Divisions and Farmer Cooperative Service cooperating.

Speakers at the joint sessions and their subjects included:

Geo. A. Parks, Jr., Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington: "Export Outlook for Oilseeds and Their Products."

Roy B. Davis, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock, Tex.: "Promotion of Oilseeds and Their Products."

Geo. M. Strayer, Soybean Council of America, Inc., Hudson, Iowa: "Selling Oilseeds and Their Products in World Markets."

C. B. Gilliland, Agricultural Marketing Service, Washington: "Trends in Costs of Processing, Manufacturing and Handling Oilseeds Products."

R. T. Doughtie, Jr., Agricultural Marketing Service, Memphis, Tenn.: "Sampling and Grading of Cottonseed and Soybeans Under U. S. Standards."

E. J. Cecil, Ranchers Cotton Oil, Fresno, Calif.: "Refining Cottonseed and Soybean Oil in the Miscella Stage."

E. J. Perdue, Farmer Cooperative Service, Washington, D. C.: "Operating Results of Cooperative Soybean Oil Mills, 1956-57 Season."

Following are abstracts of some technical papers given at the soybean session:

Improved Flash Desolventizing of Hexane-Extracted Soybean Flakes

By O. L. BREKKE

Northern Utilization Research and Development Division, USDA

THE FLASH desolventizing principle for removal and recovery of hexane from soybean flakes with minimum protein denaturation has been studied in a 150-pound-per-hour pilot plant. In this unit the flakes are rapidly heated to 160-200° F. in a high velocity stream of superheated hexane and water vapors, which conveys them to a cyclone separator where they are picked up by a cold air stream and cooled rapidly while being conveyed to storage.

By holding heat treatment of the flakes to only about 5 seconds, heat

damage to the protein, as measured by the Nitrogen Solubility Index (NSI), is minimized. Soybean protein flakes with an NSI of 87% to 90% were produced from a wet feed with an initial NSI of 91% to 92% while the hexane content was reduced from 30% to 35% to approximately 0.5%.

New Protective Coatings Derived from Vinyl Ethers of Soybean and Other Unsaturated Fatty Alcohols

By H. M. TEETER

Northern Utilization Research and Development Division, USDA

VINYL ethers of unsaturated fatty alcohols derived from soybean or other oils polymerize, or copolymerize with other vinyl ethers, to give polymeric products showing considerable promise for coatings, particularly for metal.

Unsaturated fatty alcohols are obtained by reduction of the oil with sodium and are now commercially available. These alcohols are readily converted to vinyl ethers by reaction with acetylene or with other commercially available vinyl ethers. Polymerization of the unsaturated fatty vinyl ether is effected by an ionic catalytic process analogous to that used industrially in the manufacture of butyl rubber.

Properties of the polymers and copolymers obtained can be varied considerably to give: (1) Drying oils which give wrinkle films under most conditions used for baking, (2) copolymers containing conjugated fatty alcohols which bake in 10 minutes at 200° C. to give flexible films that may be suitable for replacing tin for cans and (3) polymers which air dry to hard nontacky films in one hour and have superior resistance to water and alkali.

Variation of comonomer affects polymer properties such as rate of film formation, hardness, and resistance to chemicals and solvents.

Review of Progress on Improving Soybean Oil for Edible Use

By C. D. EVANS

Northern Utilization Research and Development Division, USDA

TASTE, ODOR, and color, the elusive attributes of food quality, are vitally important to the edible oil industry. Problems related to the flavor, oxidative, and heat stability of edible soybean oil products were discussed, and the value of various techniques and methods applied to

fats for the retention and improvement of quality were presented.

The problems are not confined to the oxidation of the fat, but other constituents in foods are also oxidizable and destroyed when the fat is oxidized. Linolenic acid is firmly established as a precursor of undesirable flavors, and this basic concept is assisting us in our search for methods of improving quality and stability.

Each step in the extracting, processing, and manufacturing of edible fat is important for the production of the highest quality in the final product. Taste panel evaluations and analytical results were used to illustrate how quality is dependent on past history and treatment of the oil. If demands for "essential" fatty acids are increased, greater stability in liquid oils may prove to be desirable to speed expansion of markets for soybean oil.

Benson Says Grain Storage Will Be Tight in 1958

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE Ezra Taft Benson has warned that there will be a tight grain storage situation in some sections of the country this year and offered the support of the Department in helping producers and others get the additional facilities needed to handle 1958 crops.

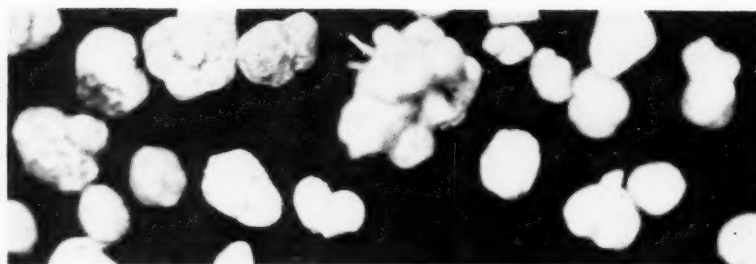
USDA officials estimate that the carryover stocks this year of seven major grains and related commodities including soybeans before 1958 harvests will be a new record of more than 3.2 billion bushels.

*Here are the
Facts you need*

DAILY FOR ALL COMMODITIES

Now you can get first thing every morning full, accurate prices on all commodities traded on all exchanges; price ranges, sales & open interest data by individual trading months, high & low prices for life of contracts, etc.—printed and punched for quick, easy reference and permanent filing in free binder. Indispensable for profitable trading; used for years by leading brokers; now offered to individuals. Established 1885. Print your name & address clearly and mail for FREE SAMPLE REPORT SD.

THE MARKET NEWS
Suite 1106
24 Stone St., New York 4



SOYBEAN NODULES—may or may not mean effective nodulation.

Do Big Nodules Mean Good Nodulation?

Not necessarily. You can cut into nodule to learn whether bacteria are effective

GOOD NODULATION is the key to top soybean yields.

But big nodules don't necessarily mean good nodulation.

As you know, each root nodule is a small fertilizer factory. It takes nitrogen from the air and makes it into food the plant can use. The more nitrogen food the nodules furnish, the better the crop you will get—better catch, greater yield, and higher protein content.

Effective nodulation will assure a continuing nitrogen supply for the life of the plant; it will be there at the time of setting of pods as well as at the start. It will also compensate for unevenness in nitrogen content throughout the soil.

Root nodules, just like other factories, can vary widely in efficiency depending on the workmen. Workers in the nodules are nitrogen-fixing bacteria. The efficiency of these bacteria will determine the success of the soybean crop.

How can you tell if the bacteria in your soybean roots are working hard? Of if they are lazy, ineffective, or even parasitic?

You can tell only when the crop has grown enough to produce nodules in the roots. At this time, dig a few plants selected at random from the field. Remove a few nodules and slice each one in half with a sharp razor blade.

Looking at the inside of the nodule, you can find the answer. If the nodule is white inside, the bacteria are ineffective; they are not furnishing nitrogen to the plant. If the nodules, on the other hand, are a pink or red inside, you can be sure the

bacteria are hard workers, contributing nitrogen to the plant they live on.

As a soybean farmer, you can't wait until the crop is half-grown to test for effective nodulation. You have to be sure at the time you plant.

And the only way to be sure is to inoculate every planting of soybean seed. You can't count on the soil to contain the bacteria your soybeans need.

In the first place, only fields previously planted to soybeans will have the right type of bacteria. Even in such soil, however, the bacteria from last year's crop will die off, and those that remain grow wild, weak, and ineffective.

New varieties of soybeans, too, may require new strains of bacteria.

Manufacturers of commercial inoculants are always finding and testing for new, more efficient strains of bacteria. As these are found, they are added to the inoculant.

Thus, by inoculating every year, you are giving your soybeans the latest, most effective strains of bacteria—and in concentrated doses.

To inoculate, the best method is still to make a slurry of the inoculant and coat the beans with it. This sticks the inoculant to the seed and assures even coverage of all the seed with the bacteria. If you are crowded for time, however, soybeans may be inoculated "dry" by pouring seed and inoculant in alternate layers into the drill hopper and mixing thoroughly. In using the dry method, it is well to use double the regular amount of inoculant to assure more complete coverage of seed.

N. O. Takes Steps for Cleaner Beans

THE PORT of New Orleans is taking immediate steps to meet the need of Japanese food processors for cleaner U. S. beans, according to James W. Martin, director of trade development, board of commissioners of the Port.

The board of commissioners has allocated \$340,000 to install new grain grading equipment in the Port's public grain elevator, Martin says. The new machinery is expected to be in operation in about 6 months, or at the beginning of the next harvest season.



James W. Martin

Breaking into the food processor market in Japan is difficult, according to Martin. He was a member of the U. S. soybean trade development team that was in Japan last November where he observed the Japanese market first-

hand. Some of his conclusions were published in two articles in the New Orleans Item.

"The Japanese are used to hand-harvested, perfectly clean beans of generally uniform size," Mr. Martin writes. "These they can get domestically (for Japan itself is a major soybean producer) and from Red China, where the same harvesting methods are employed.

"American beans are mechanically harvested and handled from the field to the ship. Handled thus in bulk they accumulate 'foreign material,' such as pods, weed seeds, husks, stalks, and the like, to which the Japanese food processors strenuously object.

"Japanese soybean food product makers are mostly small industries who cannot afford to install expensive cleaning equipment.

"Many of them absolutely refuse to buy American beans, not only because of the foreign material, but because of lack of uniformity of size,

and other qualities such as color, taste and smoothness in which they say our beans suffer by comparison with Japanese home-grown varieties.

"It is in this food products market which represent perhaps 20% to 30% of the total imported volume of soybeans that an opportunity may lie for American exporters.

"One such manufacturer told us he could use 'any amount' of American beans delivered to him cleaned, sacked and sized, and comparable in quality to Japanese beans.

"And on-the-spot calculations indicated that American exporters could deliver such beans well under the going market price of Japanese domestic beans."

Martin says that when installed the new cleaning machinery at the Port of New Orleans will enable the operator to clean and size one full cargo of soybeans every 2 days, guaranteeing its ability to eliminate practically all foreign material, and more than meeting the Japanese requirements for cleaner beans and speed of delivery to ships.

"The Port can, by installing modern devices, guarantee the satisfaction of its customers as to cleanliness and uniformity of size in soybeans," says Mr. Martin.

ANALYTICAL SERVICE TO THE SOYBEAN INDUSTRY SINCE 1935

With

7

Chemical Laboratories

CHICAGO, ILL.
9 So. Clinton St. Bldg.

DES MOINES, IOWA
1514 High St.

CAIRO, ILL.
4007 Sycamore St.



LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
412 W. 7th St.

CLARKSDALE, MISS.
75 Sunflower St.

WILSON, ARK.

MAIN OFFICES AND LABORATORIES: 265 SO. FRONT ST., MEMPHIS, TENN.

WOODSON-TENENT LABORATORIES

Official Chemists for the Chicago Board of Trade
Official Chemists for National Soybean Processors Association
Specializing in Soybean Oils - Cake - Meals - Feeds
"Over 2 million samples analyzed since 1935."



BARGE being loaded with beans at Augusta. Towboat Ethyl Woods in background.

Barge Shipment On White River Makes History

TWO BIG BARGES were recently loaded with soybeans on the White River at Augusta, Ark., for the first time in the history of that town.

Smaller timber barges have been operating regularly on White River, but this was the first time the big grain barges had made it that far upriver. The 35-foot by 95-foot barges were loaded with 82,000 bushels from Lockhart Grain Co. at Augusta and were bound for Central Soya Co. on the Mississippi River at Chattanooga.

The barges belong to Central Soya and are operated by Federal Barge Co. The towboat Ethel Woods is seen in the background waiting for the completion of the loading. Shipment was arranged by John L. Harpster, Standard Commission Co., Mem-



Murray Lockhart (left) and John Harpster

phis, shown in the picture (right) with Shipper Murray L. Lockhart.

The barges require a 10-foot channel and most rivers are not consistently this deep. The trip was made possible by the recent 22-foot stage of the river due to rains and the regular release of water from the Norfolk and Bull Shoals reservoirs upriver.

But Mr. Lockhart believes that regular barge shipments downriver from Augusta will be feasible if two large sandbars below the town are removed.

Mr. Lockhart went into the grain business in 1938. He believes he has handled soybeans longer than anybody in Arkansas. He had about 327,000 bushels of soybeans in storage at the time of the shipment.

Predicts Margarine Will Continue to Outrank Butter

MARGARINE in 1957 "established a new production record and it seems likely that margarine will more or less steadily outrank creamery butter in volume as it has for some years in retail stores," said Siert F. Riepma, president of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, before the 8th annual Margarine All-Industry Conference at Boca Raton, Fla., Mar. 17-18.

"Government predictions are that the vegetable spread will continue to expand in use at a somewhat faster rate than population, so that we may confidently look forward to the day when it will contribute the major share of its form of food to the American diet. Production this year likely will set a new record.

"Margarine now utilizes the very considerable total of 1,180 million pounds of fats and oils each year, contributing on the order of \$125 million to our farm cash income. The old prejudice against margarine is vanishing, and with it the notion that the spread is against the interests of the American farmer.

USDA Announces 3 Seed Schools in Coming Months

THREE FEDERAL seed schools to be held in 1958 have been announced by the seed branch, grain division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The locations, dates and persons to contact:

Sacramento, Calif., Apr. 28-May 9. Contact W. D. Hay, Federal-State Seed Laboratory, California Department of Agriculture, 1220 N St., Sacramento, Calif.

Beltsville, Md., June 2-13. Contact Dr. O. L. Justice, seed branch, grain division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Madison, Wis., July 14-25. Contact Dwight D. Forsyth, Wisconsin State Seed Laboratory, Room 305 Agronomy Bldg., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Seed school may also be planned for Kansas City, Mo., during the summer and Atlanta, Ga., in the autumn, depending on availability of funds.

Only experienced analysts can be accepted for training, according to Dr. Justice.

Sees Good Market for Meal Output

A PROBABLE demand for all this year's soybean oil meal output is seen by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, commodity brokers, New York City. "Since the coming of P. L. 480 and the tremendous export demand for fats and oils which it brought about, the soybean crush has increased rapidly," M L P F & S points out. "The question of whether or not the expanded production of meal could be absorbed didn't seem to bother most analysts very much. 'The demand for meal,' they said, 'is highly elastic, and a reduction in price will uncover a demand broad enough to absorb it all.'

"The evidence would indicate that this was a pretty accurate statement. The domestic consumption of soybean meal during this crop year will be about 38% greater than it was just 3 years ago. The plentiful supply of attractively priced high protein meal prompted a rapid increase in the production of broilers who returned the favor by eating the meal. It also provided an excellent source of protein for the blending of other types of animal feeds and manufacturers were quick to make use of it.

"Until now the general approach

to the soybean and products situation seems to have been based on the assumption that the demand for oil was rather inelastic and had to be satisfied, while the demand for meal was quite elastic and capable of expansion as necessary. We suspect that the first part of this assumption is true, and the second has proved itself in recent years.

"We have been tempted to wonder, however, whether the demand for meal would prove to be as elastic in an advancing price market as it has in a declining one. Would this demand, which was quick to increase when prices declined, be just as quick to shrink if prices advanced?

"There are some factors which suggest that it might tend to persist, at least for a while. First of all, so far as poultry is concerned, it is a quick and easy matter to place an order for a chick and thereby create a demand for protein. Once created, however, this demand will last as long as that bird lives.

"Furthermore, if an advancing feed price should make poultry feeding unprofitable, it is by no means certain that the result would be an immediate cutback in operations. In

agriculture, it seems, profitable opportunities are quick to be seized, but unprofitable operations are not so quickly abandoned. Nor is it perfectly obvious that substitution of other high protein ingredients for soybean meal would result in a prompt cutback in demand for the latter if its price should advance. At any rate, this certainly didn't seem to be the case in 1954 when soybean meal worked to a sharp premium over competing items. . . .

"It is normal for stocks of soybean meal at mill locations to increase during this period of the year into May or June and to decrease later on when production tapers off. It will be interesting to watch those stocks in the few months ahead to see if they increase sufficiently to accommodate the probable later demand. If they don't, SBM could fare relatively better than most of its competitors as the July-September quarter approaches.

"It should be remembered that most of the above is based on an assumed soybean crush of 330 million bushels. If such is the case, it doesn't seem as though the problem of finding a market for the meal will be a difficult one."

A HANDFUL OF NITRAGIN...

A LANDFUL OF PROFIT!

Make More Money From Soybeans

The cost is small! For just pennies per acre, you can inoculate your soybeans with Nitragin. The dividends are BIG! A better crop, more seed — more profit. And, Nitragin adds nitrogen to the soil.

That's why you can't afford to gamble with the uncertain results of "carry-over" soil bacteria

from previous crops. They can't give you the productive results of Nitragin's high nitrogen-fixing strains. As an added assurance, Nitragin guarantees the bacteria count — billions for each bushel of seed. Each container is dated to assure you of fresh, active bacteria at all times.

So don't sell your soybeans short — inoculate with Nitragin. It's the one sure way to establish a healthy stand, boost yields — net more money from your crop.

NITRAGIN MAKES LEGUMES PAY . . . in bigger yields, higher quality feed, low-cost fertility.



NITRAGIN — available wherever legume seed is sold.

- ALFALFAS • CLOVERS • PEAS • VETCH
- COWPEAS • BEANS • SOYBEANS
- LUPINES • TREFOILS AND OTHERS

NITRAGIN

THE NITRAGIN COMPANY

3217 W. Custer Avenue, Milwaukee 9, Wisconsin

SOYBEAN COUNCIL OF AMERICA, INC.

Council Has Active Program in Spain

By JAVIER DE SALAS

Director General for Spain, Soybean Council of United States, Edificio Espana, Grupo 5, Planta 18, Despacho 3, Madrid, Spain

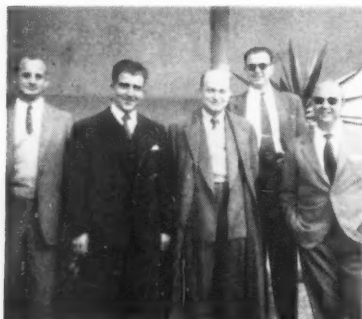
THE MADRID office of the Soybean Council is increasingly active. Radio programs, magazines and market research are opening a wider field of cooperation not only between interested Spanish and American parties but the general public, which shows its interest in soybeans and soybean products.

Among advances during the last quarter should be mentioned the following:

Assuring the cooperation of the Trade Group of Unloading Stations of Bulk Oil of the Olive Oil Syndicate, through the signing of an agreement that has been approved by the national chief of the Syndicate.

The two largest poultry cooperatives in Spain, established at Barcelona and Reus, have also signed agreements of cooperation with the Council for publicity for soybean meal. These two cooperatives edit their own magazine and they publish articles regularly on soybean meal. Among their first contributions, they have published the text of the agreement with the Council which is an excellent way of publicizing our activities in Spain.

The poultry co-ops are very much interested in the importation of soybean meal, and have been insisting on the absolute need of importing considerable amounts of this product. The interest is so acute that they have proposed to the Spanish government that the subsidy in pesetas which is being granted to them for the delivery of eggs be changed to the delivery of feeds.



IN SPAIN, left to right, Jim Maslon, Honeymead Products Co., Mankato, Minn.; Mr. Dianez, technical director of Exisa; Mr. Laguna, Exisa; Javier de Salas; and Jose Luis de Ybarra, director of Exisa.



REFINERY of the Exisa group.

Two representatives of the Group of Unloading Stations mentioned before—Jose Luis de Ybarra, president of the Group and director of Exisa, and Antonio Mangrane, representative in Madrid of the Unloading Stations of Tarragona—have gone to visit the large Unloading Stations of Rotterdam and Hamburg.

Jim Howard, marketing specialist of Foreign Agricultural Service, visited Spain and was accompanied by me on his trip to the south of Spain. Among other facilities, he visited the refining and unloading plant for bulk vegetable oil of the Exisa Group, one of the cooperators of the Council.

Agreements were also signed recently with the two largest mixed feed manufacturers in Spain to carry out jointly an educational campaign on balanced feeding with special emphasis on proteins.

Edward M. James, technical consultant for the Council, made a preliminary study of the unloading facilities in Spain, as well as of the largest refineries for vegetable oils.

AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Dimond, Gregory to Japan For International Fair

GEO. M. STRAYER, executive vice president of the American Soybean Association, left Hudson, Iowa, for a quick trip to Japan Mar. 17. He was expected to return the week of Apr. 6.



C. M. Gregory



Albert Dimond

While in Japan Strayer was to attend to routine matters in connection with the progress of the market development project for soybeans and soybean products there, and with the forthcoming International Trade Fair at Osaka Apr. 12-27.

Strayer was joined by George A. Parks, director of the fats and oils division, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, Mar. 30. The two conferred with the U. S. Embassy and people in the Japanese government concerning the proposed Japanese-Chinese barter deal of Japanese steel for Chinese soybeans.

Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill., ASA past president, and C. M. Gregory, manager of the Farmers Cooperative Co., Dike, Iowa, will represent ASA and the U. S. Department of Agriculture at the Osaka Fair. They left the United States about Apr. 1 bound for Japan.

The two men will be in charge of an exhibit of U. S. soybeans and soybean products at the Fair. The exhibit is sponsored by the Soybean Association and USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. It will be the third annual exhibit of U. S. soybeans and soybean products at Japanese trade fairs. Dimond was in attendance at a similar trade fair in Tokyo in 1957.

Gregory will represent the soybean producers and handlers of his area. His firm, which does an annual \$2 million gross business, is a large buyer and seller of Iowa-grown soybeans.

The annual soybean exhibits at the Japanese trade fairs are part of a broad program of ASA to develop increased markets for U. S. soybeans and soybean products in Japan.

Goes into Business

D. C. Cobie, circulation director for the Soybean Digest, resigned his position effective Mar. 1 to go into the office supply business for himself at Decorah, Iowa.

He and Mrs. Cobie purchased the Stack Office Supply at 418 West Water St., Decorah. They will operate the store as a partnership under the name of Cobie Office Supply.

Mr. Cobie had been circulation director for the past 6 years. He came here from Western Farm Life at Denver, Colo.

Mr. Cobie's successor has not been named.



D. C. Cobie

JAPANESE-AMERICAN SOYBEAN INSTITUTE

Enthusiastic Soybean Day on Shikoku Island

By SHIZUKA HAYASHI

Managing Director, Japanese American
Soybean Institute, Nikkatsu International
Bldg., No. 1, 1-Chome Yurakucho,
Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, Japan.

MAR. 5 was soybean day for the Island of Shikoku. Various promotional activities for soybean products were carried out in the city of Imabari.

A meeting was held in a high school under the auspices of the Prefectural Food Agency sponsored by Imabari, the Women's Federation and the various soybean products manufacturers. More than 1,000 people applied for admittance, but because of the size of the school auditorium, attendance was limited to 400. Most of them were housewives belonging to the different women's groups, nutritionists and manufacturers of various soybean products.

A lecture on the nutritional value of soybeans was given by Dr. T. Chachin, professor at Osaka University and chief of the Osaka Municipal Hygienic Laboratory. He emphasized the superior nutritional value of soybeans, especially the abundant content of oil, protein and vitamins. He explained that these important nutrients are more easily absorbed in the form of tofu, miso, natto, yuba, and kinako than they are by eating whole soybeans. He added that the soybean is the cheapest source of supply for these important nutrients.

Mr. Rollefson, assistant agricultural attache, talked on the function of the agricultural attache's office and referred to the important role U. S. soybeans are playing in supplying Japanese needs.



CONSUMERS' class at Nishinomiya City, Japan, where 30 housewives learned about the nutritional value of soybeans and observed the cooking demonstration of four different dishes. Sponsored by the Japanese American Soybean Institute.

The "Green Buds," colored film produced by the Japanese American Soybean Institute, was shown along with the U. S. film, the "Soybean Story."

In the afternoon cooking demonstrations were given by expert cooks showing how the various soybean products are prepared. After the demonstrations the different dishes were relayed to the crowd for sampling. In another room about 40 different samples of soybean dishes were displayed. Among these samples were dishes prepared from the recipe booklet which the Institute published.

After the cooking demonstration a meeting was held with about 70 attendants who had been selected from the 400 to exchange views on U. S. soybeans. Here the writer acted as chairman. I first told how American soybeans are harvested, received in the elevators and shipped from New Orleans to Japan, then transshipped to various parts of Japan.

There were numerous questions which the writer answered in detail.

Here, as in similar meetings, there were complaints of foreign material and broken beans.

It was very interesting to learn from one of the tofu makers that as a result of the frequent cooking demonstrations the consumption of soybeans has increased about 5% in his particular area.

A woman wondered whether the United States as a conqueror is not forcing Japan, because she was defeated, to buy beans with such a large percentage of foreign material and broken beans. I enlightened her by explaining that Japanese buyers are specifically indicating No. 2 soybeans instead of No. 1 which is of better quality. "If the United States were purposely selling Japanese buyers low grade American beans, the U. S. government would not be investing a lot of money in the market development project nor would we be here today calling the meeting at our expense to listen to your various complaints and requests for the purpose of improving quality," the writer further explained.

Mitchell, Hutchins & Co.

*Takes pleasure in announcing the establishment
of a Memphis office*

Mr. J. Stewart Buxton, Resident Manager
Mr. William E. Buxton, Resident Manager

622 Cotton Exchange Bldg.
Memphis, Tenn.
Jackson 5-0222

Members
of all leading
Commodity Exchanges

231 S. LaSalle St.
Chicago 4, Ill.
State 2-1700

USDA Sees 10% More Soybean Acres

ANOTHER record acreage of soybeans is in prospect for 1958. If growers plant the intended acreage, this will be the 9th successive year that a new acreage record has been set.

Growers' intentions as of Mar. 1 point to about 24 million acres to be planted alone for all purposes, according to the crop reporting board of USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service.

This is 2.1 million acres larger than the 21.8 million acres planted last year.

The Department as of this time does not foresee a bigger crop than the 480 million bushels produced in 1957, however. Growers on Mar. 1 do not report on the acreage of soybeans intended for harvest as beans. But if they planted their intended acreage of soybeans for all purposes and about the same proportion is harvested as last year, 22.8 million acres would be harvested compared with 20.7 million acres in 1957. Ap-

plying the 1952-56 average yield per acre to the computed acreage for beans, the production this year would be 460 million bushels, or 20 million bushels less than the record 1957 crop.

Acreage increases over last year are reported in all major producing areas, with the steepest increase—22%—planned in the South Central area. But the intended acreage in the heavy producing North Central area is up 8%. Planned acreage in the South Atlantic area is up 5%.

All states in the North Central area indicate gains over last year with the sharpest percentage increases reported in the western edge of the Soybelt. North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas show gains of from 20% to 35% above last years. Illinois, the principal producing state, indicates an increase of 5% over 1957. Moderate increases are also reported for Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota and Iowa. However, Missouri where a considerable acreage could not be planted last year because of

wet weather, expects an increase of 16% above 1957.

The South Atlantic states generally show only moderate increases over last year. The 1957 season in that area was a rather difficult one with the crop in some states hampered by drought during the growing season and then by wet weather at harvest time.

In the South Central area last year the acreage was held down by wet weather at planting time. However, most states had good yields and growers plan larger acreages for 1958. Arkansas, the heaviest producer of the area, expects a sharp increase. Substantial increases are reported in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi. A sharp gain is also reported on the small irrigated acreage in Texas.

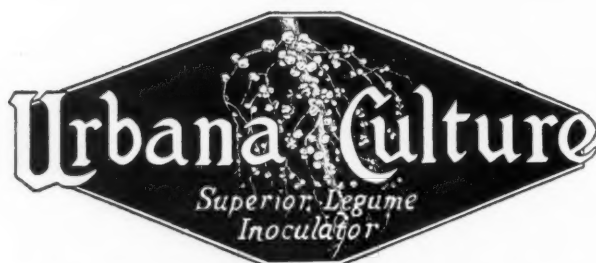
SOYBEANS, PLANNED PRODUCTION, MARCH 1958 Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

State	Acreage planted ¹		1958 as percent of 1957
	Average 1947-56 1,000 acres	1957 1,000 acres	
N. Y.	8	7	70
N. J.	38	57	95
Pa.	50	53	94
Ohio	1,089	1,446	103
Ind.	1,829	2,230	107
Ill.	3,989	5,034	105
Mich.	121	248	109
Wis.	70	110	103
Minn.	1,461	2,697	110
Iowa	1,875	2,806	107
Mo.	1,495	1,719	116
N. Dak.	49	201	135
S. Dak.	110	194	130
Nebr.	95	140	130
Kans.	413	241	120
Del.	84	152	108
Md.	120	208	105
Va.	215	270	109
W. Va.	12	7	86
N. C.	407	484	106
S. C.	145	341	103
Ga.	82	122	100
Fla.	² 22	50	110
Ky.	205	188	115
Tenn.	292	265	125
Ala.	147	163	102
Miss.	515	716	120
Ark.	813	1,433	129
La.	118	160	100
Okla.	63	38	100
Texas	8	24	137
U. S.	15,936	21,804	110.0

¹ Grown alone for all purposes. ² Short-time average.

INOCULATE SOY BEANS

with



IT PAYS!

The Urbana Laboratories
Urbana, Illinois

To Enforce Metric System

JAPAN is planning to enforce its law which provides that the metric system of weights and measures will be the only officially recognized system in Japan after Jan. 1, 1959, according to Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

SOYBEAN DIGEST

World Record 4th Successive Year

WORLD PRODUCTION of soybeans in 1957, now estimated at 875 million bushels, was a record outturn for the fourth successive year, reports USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. While this is slightly less than the forecast of last October, it exceeds the previous record of 1956 by 3% and the 1950-54 average by over one-fourth.

The estimated 27-million-bushel increase from 1956 is due almost entirely to the increase in U. S. production, as Mainland China's crop is believed to have been down somewhat. The United States and China produce over 90% of the world's soybeans and export nearly all the beans and oil that move in world trade. Soybean production in the Free World accounted for an estimated 60% of total world output in 1957.

With U. S. supplies of soybeans for the 1957-58 marketing year (beginning Oct. 1) at an estimated record of 490 million bushels (almost 40 million bushels above last year) and

little change in other countries, Free World supplies are larger than in any previous year. Supplies in Communist-dominated areas of the world probably are slightly smaller than last year. Moreover, exports from China-Manchuria probably will continue to be relatively small because of internal needs.

Canadian soybean acreage and production established new records in 1957. The expansion from 1956 took place almost entirely in southern Ontario where 99% of the crop is grown.

Soybean output in China-Manchuria is believed to have been down somewhat from 1956—possibly to the 1955 level of an estimated 335 million bushels. Reports indicate that it was not possible in 1957 to maintain the previous year's increase in acreage. And, while the weather in 1957 was not as destructive as in 1956, flooding again occurred in important producing areas. Consequently, with a reduced acreage but possibly a higher

yield compared with 1956, total output likely approximated that of 1955. Soybeans remain probably the largest single earner of foreign exchange for Communist China, although exports have not reached the prewar level. Indicated exports of around 40 million bushels in each of the last 2 years would be roughly 60% of the 1935-39 average.

In Japan, area planted to soybeans in 1957 decreased 5% from 1956 but growing conditions were favorable and production increased 2%. Increases also were reported for Indonesia, Korea and Taiwan.

Contrary to early indications, soybean production in Brazil in 1957 declined almost one-third from the previous year. Soybeans have been an important export crop in Brazil in recent years, but exports in the last 2 years have declined because of increasing internal demand for edible vegetable oils.

An attempt is now being made to grow soybeans on a commercial scale in Argentina. About 380,000 bushels were produced last year but the objective of the program is eventually to produce around 15 million bushels.

The relatively small European soybean production, centered largely in Eastern Europe, increased an estimated 40% last year. Rumania, with a crop of 386,000 bushels in 1956, is the major producer.

Soybean production in Africa is also of relatively small importance. Nigeria is the major producer, but small quantities also are grown in the Belgian Congo, British East Africa and the Union of South Africa.

SOYBEANS: ACREAGE, YIELD PER ACRE, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES AND THE WORLD, AVERAGES 1935-39 AND ANNUAL 1956-57¹

Continent and country	Acreage ²		Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-39 1,000 acres	1956 1,000 acres	Average 1935-39 1,000 acres	1956 Bushels	1957 ³ Bushels	Average 1935-39 1,000 bushels	1956 1,000 bushels	1957 ³ 1,000 bushels
North America:								
Canada	410	243	256	421.3	21.8	25.5	4,207	5,301
United States ⁴	3,042	20,642	20,738	18.5	21.8	23.1	56,167	449,446
Europe:								
Italy	6	1	412.1	22.5	—	41	15	22
Yugoslavia	5	7	16	14.9	12.6	9.4	71	92
Other Europe	95	150	155	—	—	—	1,065	690
U. S. S. R. (Europe and Asia)	7607	788	—	—	—	—	75,805	—
Asia:								
Turkey	71	15	7	729.0	13.1	12.4	737	191
China	12,411	29,808	16.7	—	—	207,666	834,000	835,000
Manchuria	8,992	—	16.8	11.4	—	151,294	12,692	12,860
Indonesia	1,889	1,228	1,236	10.0	10.3	10.4	9,731	16,737
Japan	797	947	900	15.6	17.7	19.0	12,338	16,737
Korea ¹⁰	41,921	661	—	10.0	8.5	—	17,654	5,636
Taiwan	417	93	—	48.9	10.5	—	4151	972
Thailand	415	59	—	415.4	13.7	—	4232	808
South America:								
Argentina	—	1	19	—	14.9	20.0	—	19
Brazil	—	200	198	—	21.2	14.9	—	4,223
Africa:								
Belgian Congo (including Ruanda-Urundi)	—	17	20	—	8.5	7.4	—	147
Nigeria ¹¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	594	597
Total excluding "Other Europe," U.S.S.R., China-Mainland and North Korea	5,670	24,230	24,340	—	—	—	87,185	497,810
World total ¹²	29,000	55,680	54,485	—	—	—	463,720	848,165
								875,030

¹ Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the same year. ² Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. ³ Preliminary. ⁴ Average of less than 5 years. ⁵ Acreage harvested for beans. ⁶ Less than 500 acres. ⁷ One year only. ⁸ Unofficial estimate. ⁹ Java and Madura only. ¹⁰ Beginning with 1950 figures represent South Korea only. ¹¹ Purchases for export. Local consumption is small. ¹² Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. agricultural attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and related information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries, except as noted.

Dunn Elected President of Tennessee Seedsmen's Assn.

WALLACE DUNN, Wallace Seed Co., Jackson, Tenn., was elected president of the Tennessee Seedsmen's Association at the annual meeting in Nashville. He succeeds Ralph Winters, Leaf & Grain Fertilizer Store, Clarksville, Tenn.

E. W. Mynatt, Mynatt Bros., Fountain City, was elected first vice president; Frank Miller, Perkins & Miller, Clarksville, was elected second vice president; and C. Hays Hollar, Hollar Seed Co., Newbern, was reelected secretary-treasurer.

Winters was elected chairman of the board of directors. Sam Frankland, Gibson Seed Co., Paris, and Don Nicholson, Austin Seed & Feed Co., Chattanooga, were elected to the board of directors.

the famous

Randolph

GRAIN DRIER

**now built self-housed or
for inside installation.**

Sizes range from 300 to 2,500 bushels per hr.

The following are a few of the many features—

- Quality burners—capable of producing and maintaining temperature to within exceedingly close limits of the desired setting under adverse outside conditions
- Sturdy construction by qualified builders
- Highest quality controls, fans, materials and parts
- Proven drier design, through 40 years of development
- Now protected by Clipper Service.

A. T. Ferrell and Co. unconditionally guarantees that each of its Randolph Driers will perform every function covered by its claims.

Ask our Randolph engineers to suggest and quote a layout for you—without obligation.

CLIPPER
CLEANERS • DRIERS
and
HANDLING EQUIPMENT

A. T. FERRELL & CO.
Saginaw, Michigan

Our company also builds matching equipment needed to complete any installation such as Cleaners • Vibro—Receiving Pits • Vibro—Conveyors • Dust Collectors, etc. Write for free complete information.

PUBLICATIONS

Big Increase in Arkansas Irrigation

THERE has been a tremendous increase in soybean irrigation in Arkansas in the past 4 years, according to A. E. Spooner, assistant agronomist at the University of Arkansas. Irrigated acres increased from 38,000 in 1953 to more than 160,000 in 1956.

Dr. Spooner sees the increase as primarily due to two factors: the decrease of cotton and rice acreages due to allotments, and the fact that soybeans are now considered a cash crop rather than a marginal crop in many areas.

The same irrigation treatments and varieties used in 1955 in the research study at Stuttgart were used in 1956 at Stuttgart and Marianna. The irrigation treatments were: (1) Check (no irrigation); (2) no irrigation until the plants began to set seed and then irrigated throughout the rest of the growing season; (3) no irrigation until the plants began to bloom and then irrigated throughout the rest of the growing season; and (4) irrigated throughout the growing and fruiting season as needed. The plants were not allowed to wilt after the irrigation cycle had begun. Dorman (an early variety) and Lee (an early mid-season variety) were used.

A summary of the results for the two locations is given in the table. Yield increases from irrigation at Stuttgart in 1956 were not as great as in 1955. This was due to the rainfall distribution—part of the irrigations were followed by a rain, erasing their effect. The time at which the irrigation cycle was started gave no significant difference in yields; however, yield increases from irrigation were significant when com-

pared to the check. Again, as in 1955, Lee gave a greater response to irrigation than did Dorman.

The Dorman variety gave a tremendous response to irrigation at Marianna. The yield increase of the Lee beans that resulted from irrigation was not as marked as for the Dorman variety. This was primarily because rainfall in mid-August was sufficient to produce a good bean crop on the check treatment of Lee. The Dorman variety had matured by the time this rain occurred.

The same experiments were being conducted at these two locations in 1957.

SOYBEAN YIELDS AS INFLUENCED BY IRRIGATION, 1956

Irrigation treatment	No. of irrigations	Water applied Inches	Yields	
			Dorman Bu. per acre	Lee Bu. per acre
Stuttgart				
1	0	0	27.0	28.8
2	2	3.0	34.4	40.2
3	3	4.5	34.8	38.2
4	5	8.0	36.5	41.7
Marianna				
1	0	0	18.4	37.6
2	2	3.0	25.2	43.1
3	4	6.0	38.4	48.1
4	5	7.5	37.0	44.4

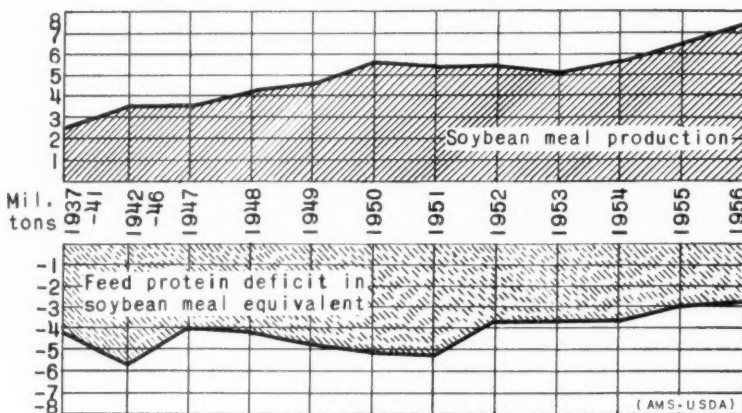
Arkansas Farm Research, Summer 1957, Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Ark.

Soybean's Contribution To U. S. Food Supplies

FOODPOWER . . . U. S. A. is the title of a recently published brochure that tells the story of progress in egg, meat and milk production in the United States, and the important contribution soybeans have made to our protein feed and food supplies.

"More than half the protein avail-

Soybean Oil Meal Narrows the Protein Deficit



able for balancing livestock and poultry rations comes from the production and processing of soybeans. This versatile farm crop now occupies 22 million acres of U. S. farmland in providing vital protein supplies. It would be difficult to predict the effect these acres would have on our available protein. . . . or our present farm 'surplus' problem. . . . if they were planted to other crops.

"Soybeans have helped narrow this country's feed protein deficit and have changed our nation's fats and oils trade balance from importer to exporter. Both soybean meal and soybean oil have made important contributions to our supply of preferred protein foods. . . . eggs, meat and milk. Soybeans, in a production atmosphere of relative freedom, have done all this without contributing to unwieldy carryovers or cost to the taxpayer."

These, and many other documented statements appear in the Foodpower brochure that was published by Central Soya Co. "in the public interest for the preservation and improvement of our standards of living."

Central Soya officials believe that freedom of enterprise in all phases of agriculture relating to egg, meat and milk production is the reason for our present "Foodpower," and the basis for its future production. They feel that "Foodpower . . . U. S. A. is the foundation for a way of life and a standard of living that makes the United States an economic stronghold among nations of the world!"

Chippewa on, Blackhawk Off Ill. Variety List

CHIPPEWA has replaced Blackhawk on the recommended variety list in Illinois because 8-year tests in North Central states showed that Chippewa, which is 5 days earlier than Blackhawk, produces slightly higher yields, is 2 inches shorter, and is less subject to lodging.

Clark should be planted in preference to Wabash or Perry because tests show it produces higher yields, matures earlier and has a higher oil content than the other two varieties.

Wabash is 3 inches taller than Clark and more subject to lodging. Perry has about the same degree of lodging as Clark, but poorer seed quality than either Clark or Wabash.

1957 Soybean Variety Yields in Illinois. Agronomy News, Feb. 10, 1958. College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill.

Clipper *Hi-Capacity*

SOYBEAN CLEANERS

each engineered for fast,
top level cleaning . . .



...Super 228-D

Low cost, simplicity and sturdiness of construction, coupled with its great versatility, has made this cleaner one of our most popular models. **Cleans** wheat and soybeans at rate of 1000 to 1200 bushels per hour. Rough rice is cleaned at 600 bushels per hour. Using close top screens this 228-D makes selective separations at relatively lesser capacities. Built either in all-steel or wood construction as desired.



...Super 2248-D

TWINFLOW

The new large capacity market cleaner that really cleans, using a medium-size top screen, it is easy to get such capacities as: **3000 bushels of wheat** and **soybeans**, 2500 bushels of corn, 2000 bushels of oats and 1800 bushels of rice **per hour**. Built in either all-steel or wood construction, it is especially designed for grain elevators, corn or **soybean plants** and rice mills.



...Super 4488-DS

QUADFLOW

In the same respect as with the two fast cleaners above, the 6000 bushels per hour rated capacity of this big, powerful Clipper is conservatively stated. Greater output is possible depending on the condition of the grain and desired degree of cleaning. Users acclaim its dependability—"once adjusted it does a consistently faithful job of cleaning, hour after hour, with little more than an occasional glance to check feed and flow." Built in steel construction only. **6000 bu. SOYBEANS.**

These are three of over sixty models to do your screen and air cleaning job best. The Clipper line includes precision seed cleaners, scalpers, a complete line of bucket elevators, cob breakers, polishers, dust collectors, vibrating pits and conveyors, deboarders, hullers, etc. **RANDOLPH GRAIN DRIERS—300 to 2500 bu. per hr. capacities.**

Let us quote you

A. T. FERRELL & COMPANY Saginaw, Michigan

CLIPPER

CLEANERS • DRIERS
and
HANDLING EQUIPMENT

GRITS and FLAKES... from the World of Soy

Organization Changes Made by Nitragin Co.



C. A. Thomas



R. F. Crane

Charles A. Thomas has been promoted to assistant sales manager of the **Nitragin Co.**, Milwaukee. For 22 years a sales representative for Nitragin, "Tommy" is well known to seedsmen throughout the Midwest.

Thomas will assist sales manager Jim Matchette in sales promotion activities in Nitragin and the company's new product lines.

Richard F. Crane is the new Nitragin sales representative in the states of Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Nebraska. He will headquarter at Perry, Iowa.

Dick has spent most of his life in the agricultural field. He has a wide background in seed merchandising including retail seed store operation.

Form New Bag Sales Firm in St. Louis

Three well-known bag men who have worked for Fulton Bag & Cot-

ton Mills for 25 years or more have completed plans to form a new selling organization, to be known as **Mid States Sales Inc.**, with headquarters in St. Louis.

The newly formed organization will continue to represent Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills in St. Louis territory, and have taken over their offices located at 2725 Clifton Ave. Textile bags will be manufactured and shipped from the plant in Atlanta, Ga.

The newly formed selling organization consists of A. W. Moenkhaus, R. E. Obermiller and E. F. Walthers, Obie, Gus and Elmer are well known to bag users in the Midwest. Mr. Walthers has served Fulton as pricing director and sales correspondent over 40 years.

Arid-Aire Names New Factory Representative

S. C. Wheeler has been appointed factory representative for the **Arid-Aire** grain drier, manufactured by Daycom, Inc., Minneapolis.



S. C. Wheeler

Mr. Wheeler was formerly associated with International Harvester Co. in various sales capacities. He will cover the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota and eastern Iowa. He will headquarter in the Minneapolis office of Daycom.

New York Firm Acquires Hot Spot Detector Corp.

William Cochrane, president of Neptune Meter Co., New York, has announced the acquisition of the **Hot Spot Detector Corp.**, Des Moines, Iowa, and the appointment of Don C. Stixrod as president.

Neptune Meter Co. is a manufacturer of gas, water and liquid flow meters.

Hot Spot Detector, Inc., manufactures an automatic scanning and temperature recording system for grain, seed and food products. Recently, Hot Spot merged with Zeleny Thermometer Co., Chicago, bringing the national sales force to 22 engineers. The combined installations of the merged companies total over 3,100 systems in the United States and foreign countries.

Mr. Cochrane also announced the election of the following Hot Spot officers: W. H. Cochrane, vice president; and S. A. Mitchell, Jr., treasurer.

J. H. Day Co. Opens New St. Louis Office

A new sales office was opened in St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 1 by the **J. H. Day** division of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Co.



T. G. Hagen

Theodore G. (Ted) Hagen has been appointed sales engineer to head the St. Louis office and to serve a sales territory that includes Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and southern Illinois. He will represent the full line of J. H. Day mixing, dispersing, sifting, milling and allied equipment used by a wide range of industries.

Mr. Hagen has been a member of the Day organization for 17 years.

Verdict for A. E. Staley In Suit Over Trademark

A U. S. Court of Appeals ruling has upheld trademark rights of the **A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.**, Decatur, Ill., in sustaining a 1955 U. S. district court injunction against the Staley Milling Co. of Kansas City, Mo.

The Kansas City feed firm is enjoined from using the trademarks "Staley" or "Staley's" on its products.

The appellate ruling in Chicago Mar. 13 came after nearly 7 years of litigation in the case, reportedly the longest trademark dispute in U. S. legal annals.

A. E. (Gene) Staley, III, will become a vice president in the Chicago office of Dancer-Fitzgerald-Sample, Inc., advertising firm, and is resigning as advertising director of the **A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.** He is a son of A. E. Staley, Jr., president of the Staley Co., and a grandson of the company's founder.

The Illinois Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers has presented its 1958 service award to Walter McLaughlin, Decatur, former president of the American Soybean Association. Mr. McLaughlin has a

Aeroglide®

*The World's
Finest Grain Drier*

- DRYING CAPACITIES — up to 2,000 Bushels Per Hour in Self-Contained Units
- DRIES—Corn, Wheat, Oats, Soybeans, Rye, Barley, Milo, Rice, Buckwheat, etc.
- FIRED BY—Fuel Oil, Natural or LP Gas

Aeroglide Corporation

810 GLENWOOD AVE. — RALEIGH, N. C.
TELEPHONE 2-6422

long record of service as a professional farm manager. He now heads the farm department of the Citizens Bank of Decatur.

Robert M. Gray, **Esso Standard Oil Co.'s** advertising manager and former chairman of the Advertising Federation of America, has been named manager of a combined advertising-sales promotion division for Esso.

Clyde W. Thompson has joined **McMillen Feed Mills**, where he will be working on special sales assignments in the feed division. He was previously manager of marketing services for the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.

John B. Hearne, Fort Worth, Tex., has joined the staff of **Swift & Co.'s Oil Mill** in Memphis, Tenn., assisting Manager E. C. McGee in procurement and sales. He formerly was seed buyer for the company's oil mill at Fort Worth. Mr. Hearne started his Swift career at Teague, Tex., in 1930.

Frank E. Pringle has been named general sales manager of the **Howe Scale Co.**, Rutland, Vt., and was also made a member of the Howe executive committee. He joined Howe as

assistant general sales manager in 1956. Howe Scale is a division of Safety Industries, Inc.

Top salesmen for 1957 for the **Prater Pulverizer Co.** were Ed Wadlington, a Prater sales engineer from Iowa, and Howard R. Baumann, covering the central Illinois territory. They received their awards at the annual Prater sales meeting. Mr. Wadlington also won the annual "President's Selling Bee" contest and as a result he and Mrs. Wadlington were awarded an all-expense paid vacation trip to Nassau.

Fulton Bag & Products Co., New Orleans, La., is being absorbed through a cash transaction as a division of West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. Fulton operates plants at New Orleans and St. Louis, producing multiwall paper sacks and other paper containers.

Kenneth Smith, who recently completed a tour of duty with the Air Force, has been appointed product control manager for **Dannen Mills**. He has been employed by Dannen's since 1951, working in both the firm's feed mill and soybean mill.

Richard P. Wesley has been elected a director of **S. Howes Co.**, Silver

Creek, N. Y. Active in the milling industry for 25 years, Mr. Wesley has been employed by Howes since 1955, and has been vice president in charge of sales since 1957.

Annual **A. T. Ferrell & Co.** sales meeting was held recently at the Saginaw, Mich., factory. In addition to the company's regular sales and service personnel, this week-long conference was attended by one or more of each of the concern's manufacturers agents in the United States and Canada.

Herbert B. Seymour has been appointed vice president-director of sales for **Wonder Building Corp. of America**, Chicago. H has been general sales manager since joining the firm in 1956.

New location of general offices of **General Mills, Inc.**, is now 9200 Wayzata Blvd., Golden Valley, Minneapolis 26, Minn. Telephone Liberty 5-2800.

Bob Pevahous, **Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.**, Springfield, has been appointed general committee chairman of the 1958 Illinois Feed Association convention to be held Nov. 5 and 6 in Springfield.

Prater Rotary AIRLOCK FEEDERS

Increase the efficiency of your dust control or pneumatic conveying system by sealing off the collector against air leakage; whether operating under suction or pressure.

Prater airlocks are available in 4 sizes—3 styles—and with a wide variety of rotor combinations to meet your most exacting needs.

You'll marvel at the simple straight-forward design and rugged, dependable construction embodied in every Prater machine.

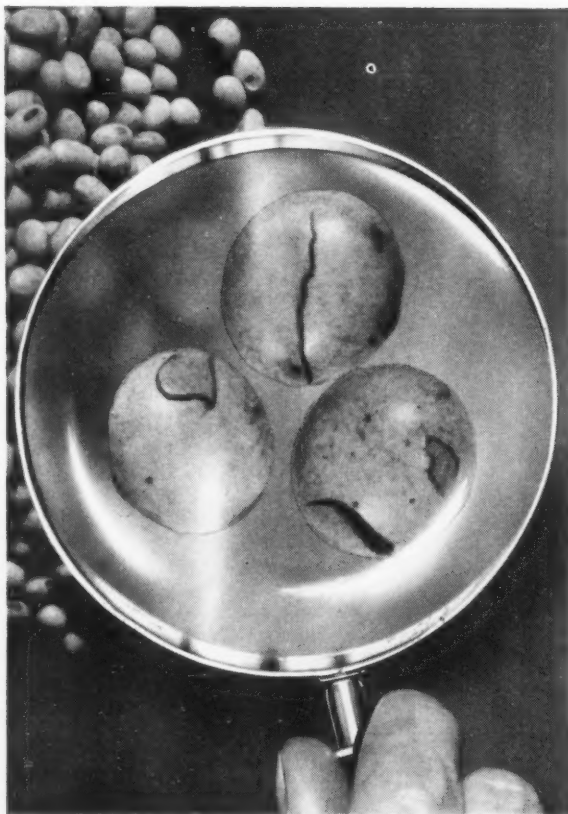
WRITE TODAY FOR FULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOG.

PRATER

... Foremost Builder of Rotary Airlocks

PRATER PULVERIZER COMPANY 1527 S. 55th COURT • CHICAGO 50, ILL.





•Magnified 6 times, these soybeans show the cracks (invisible to the naked eye) that admit disease organisms.

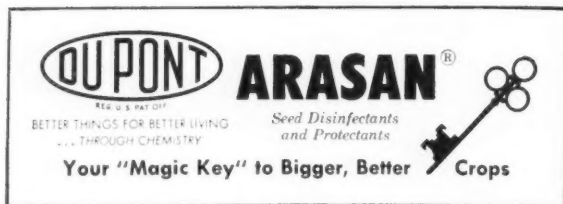
Your cracked soybean seed invites disease attack

The tiny cracks caused by harvesting make it easy for disease organisms to penetrate soybean seed. This can mean a costly percentage of seed that's killed before it sprouts—unless you insist on effective protection.

For a few cents an acre, treatment with Du Pont "Arasan" stops disease and helps your crop start clean and strong. It clings tight to seed, seals off cracks, controls seed rot, mildew, purple stain and other diseases.

Improve your stand and yield by asking your treater for "Arasan" on every bushel you plant. "Arasan" formulations are also available in handy sizes for on-the-farm treating. Inoculate just before planting for top return from both treatments.

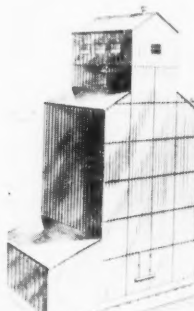
On all chemicals, follow label instructions and warnings carefully.



NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

SQUARE TANK. A new line of bolted steel grain storage tanks in a new square shape has been introduced by Butler Manufacturing Co.

The new tanks are expected to find wide application in the construction of country houses and for batch storage where segregation of grain or seed is necessary to preserve identity and to prevent contamination. Authorized Butler contractors can now build any design necessary to meet a customer's needs—elevated tanks over work floors, hoppers bins, over-the-drive bins, etc., all in steel, with the new square steel tanks.



The new square tanks provide maximum storage capacity in a minimum amount of space. Since they are square instead of round, tanks can fit flush with each other and against building walls. There is no wasted space between units.

For further information write Soybean Digest 4d, Hudson, Iowa.

V-BELTS. A 16-page, informative booklet entitled, "V-belts, the Testing, Inspection and Control of Their Quality," has been issued by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Fourth in a series, the new booklet describes in words and with pictures how raw materials and finished belts are tested and inspected. One section of the book explains quality control procedures, another is concerned with experimental production.

For further information write Soybean Digest 4b, Hudson, Iowa, and request Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. booklet S-51107.

ROTARY HOE. This new J. I. Case WT rotary hoe incorporates many outstanding features that provide long life and efficient operation in all kinds of soil. It can be quickly transported from field to field. It has both weight and depth control. And when pulled in reverse it serves as a packer.



The WT rotary hoe is available in two, four and six row sections. Each section is a full 7 feet wide.

For further information write Soybean Digest 4a, Hudson, Iowa.

NEW LITERATURE. A research and testing laboratory for solving problems in drying, evaporation, extraction, mixing, crystallization and other related processes is described in Bulletin No. 381, recently published by Buflovak equipment division, Blaw-Knox Co.

The 10-page bulletin explains how the Buflovak customer laboratory has found the answer to 7,500 processing problems in various fields.

For further information, write Soybean Digest 4c, Hudson, Iowa.

**"My
ALANAP-
treated
soybean
field is the
cleanest
it's
ever been"**

**—says
prominent grower***

SOYBEAN YIELD WAY UP!

**Note clean, weed-free rows at right, thanks to
ALANAP-3. Untreated area at left is weed-choked**



Naugatuck's files are beginning to bulge with letters from growers attesting to the efficiency of Alanap®-3. This only proves what extensive field usage has long shown—Alanap-3 kills weeds as they begin to sprout and before they emerge.

The use of Alanap-3 pre-emergence weed killer permits you fewer cultivations—enables you to gain up to \$21.75 per acre at a cost of only \$4.20 per acre based on a 14" band. You also get these added benefits: • Faster combine, less wear • No dockage • Fits weed control program • Weedy fields now become usable • Earlier grain planting, earlier harvesting.

Order Alanap from your local supplier today. Write, wire or phone us if unable to locate immediate source of supply.

**From correspondence files*

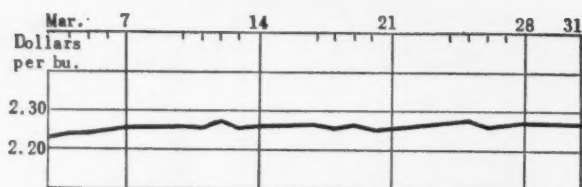


United States Rubber
Naugatuck Chemical Division
Naugatuck, Connecticut

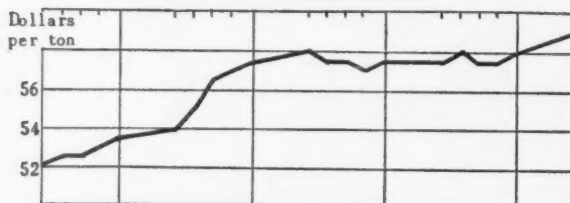
producers of seed protectants, fungicides, miticides, insecticides, growth retardants, herbicides: Spergon, Phyon, Aramite, Synklor, MN, Alanap, Duraset.

DAILY MARKET PRICES

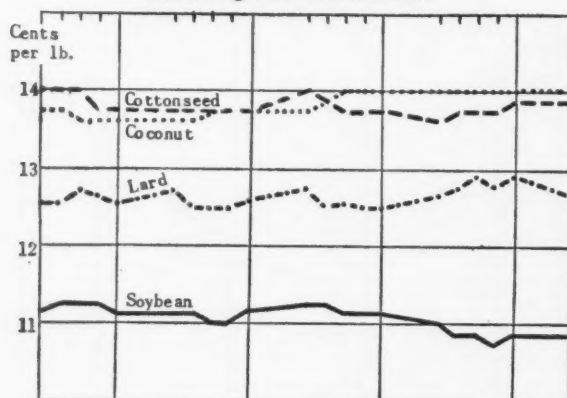
No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Vegetable Oils and Lard



March Markets

THE SHARP RISE in soybean oil meal begun in February continued during the first half of March, and meal reached the highest level of the past 2 crop years.

Beans, influenced by the meal market, gained about 5¢ during March. But the soybean market has shown little net change since the first of the year.

Oil lost 3/4¢, continuing the weakness begun in late February.

Bullish influences included:

1—Continued strong demand for meal by feed mixers. There were limited offerings of immediate shipment meal, and many processors were booked well ahead.

2—An improvement in the processors' conversion ratio in recent weeks.

3—The government report showing more soybeans under price support than expected. The report brought buyers into the market for the April-June period, as it appeared that processors would find it more difficult to purchase free beans in that period.

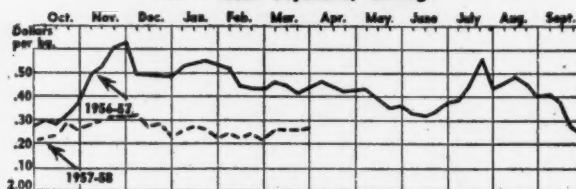
Bearish influences:

1—The government's March planting intentions report showing a prospective 10% increase in soybean acres to be planted this spring.

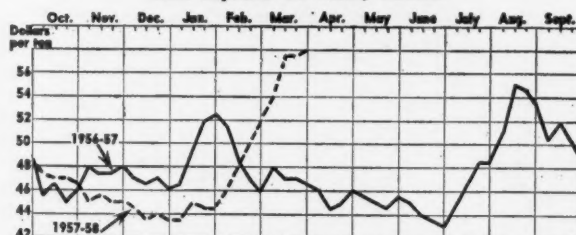
2—The slowness in the export trade in vegetable oils. The business with Spain was especially slow in materi-

TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Weekly Close)

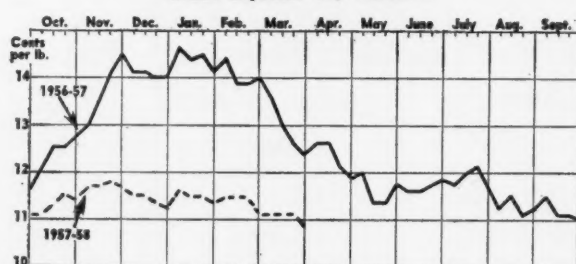
No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Soybean Oil, Tankcars



alizing. The export trade in beans was also running below the 90-million-bushels-a-year rate predicted earlier.

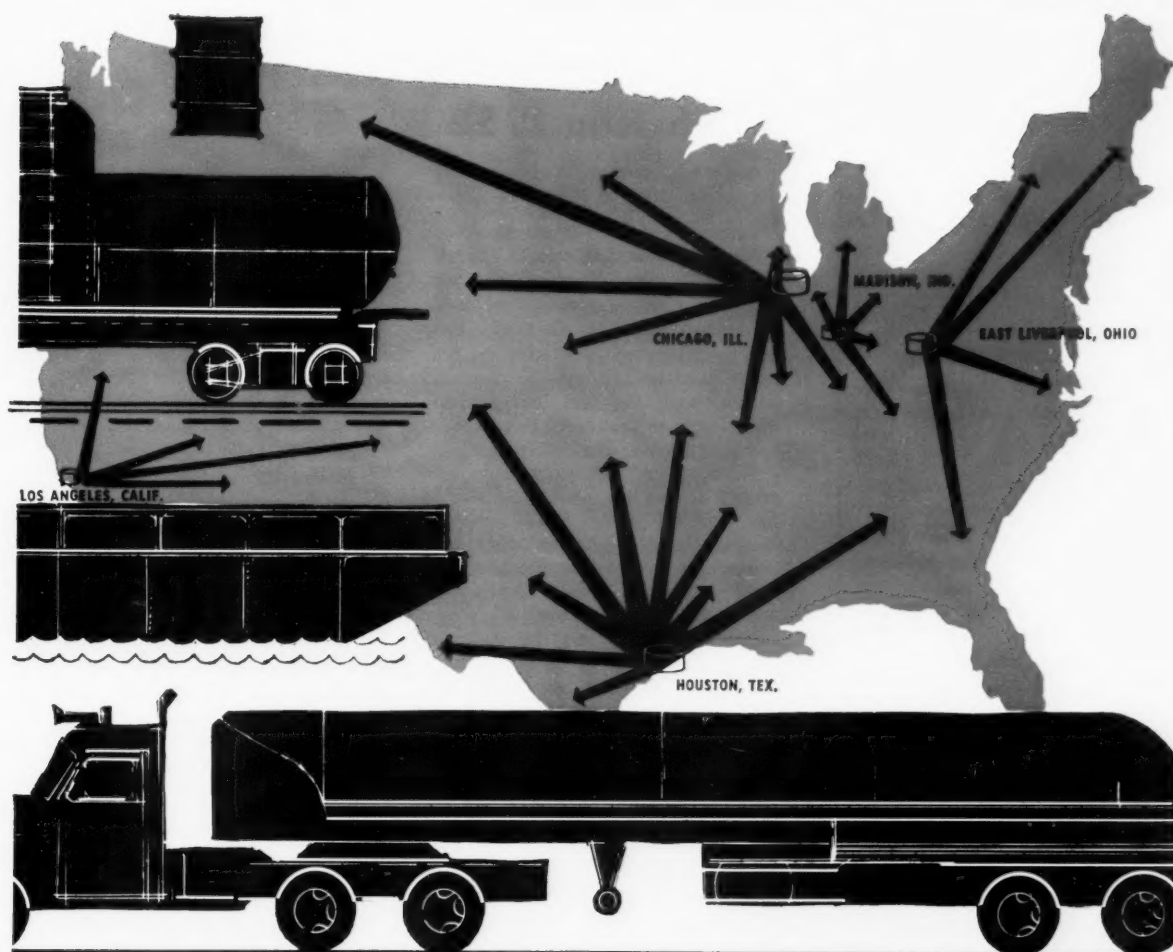
Department of Agriculture spokesmen still look for a good export business the last half of the year, however.

BYPRODUCTS. The price of soybean fatty acids remained at 15 1/4¢ per pound during March. Acid soybean soap stock delivered Midwest declined from 5 3/4¢ to 5 1/4¢, and raw soybean soap stock declined from 1 1/2¢ to 1 3/4¢ per pound.

1956 AND 1957 SOYBEAN CROPS

Total soybeans placed under price support	1957-58	1956-57
as of Feb. 15	89,691,550 bu.	65,438,556 bu.
Total soybeans withdrawn from support		
as of Feb. 15	627,474 bu.	8,024,000 bu.
Total remaining under support	89,064,076 bu.	57,415,000 bu.
Soybeans crushed Oct. 1- Mar. 1	143,922,000 bu.	136,548,000 bu.
Total soybeans inspected for overseas export plus lake shipments to Canada Oct. 1- Mar. 21	54,837,000 bu.	52,243,000 bu.
Balance on hand Mar. 1 for processing, export or carryover	259,096,000 bu.	225,983,000 bu.

For details see "In the Markets" beginning page 36.



Introducing a new, quick-delivery solvents source!



**EASTERN STATES
PETROLEUM & CHEMICAL**

Corporation

(Formerly Eastern States Chemical Corporation)

OFFICES: P. O. Box 5008, Houston 12, Texas, Phone Walnut 3-1651

Chicago Office: 1011 Lake Street, Oak Park, Ill.
Phone Village 8-5410

New York Office: 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
Phone Circle 7-2520

Cleveland Office: 20800 Center Ridge Rd., Cleveland 16, Ohio
Phone Edison 3-0188

TERMINALS: Houston, Texas; Chicago, Illinois; East Liverpool, Ohio; Madison, Indiana; Los Angeles, California

Order Espesol Normal HEXANE and HEPTANE

**EASTERN STATES' MULTI-TERMINAL LOCATIONS
ASSURE PROMPT SERVICE—SWIFT DELIVERY!**

Complete stocks of finest quality Espesol Normal Hexane and Heptane are now available for super-fast delivery from Eastern States' strategically located terminals—by truck, tank car, barge and drum. Allows you to keep lower, on-hand inventories. And for unexpected needs, emergency shipments are available.

Write for complete information on Espesol Normal Hexane and Heptane. For immediate service call the office nearest you.

WASHINGTON DIGEST

Look for 500 Million Bushels in 1958

WASHINGTON expects the soybean crop to crash into the 500-million-bushel column for the first time this year.

Officials are a little cautious on estimates. They're using a tentative yield estimate of around 21½ bushels per acre. This would put the crop at 490 million bushels.

However, most estimators round off the probable crop at 500 million bushels. This is conceded to be a good size-up at this time. A yield the size of last year's would put the crop at 525 million bushels.

Acreage this year is set at a new high of 23,985,000—up 10%—based on the spring planting intentions report. There are increases in all major areas.

The Cornbelt states, which have now also become the "Soybelt" states in USDA lexicon show an acreage gain of 8%. The South Atlantic states are up 5% in acres; the South Central states up 22%.

Illinois indicates a 5% increase. The western edge of the "Soybelt"

shows a big jump in intended plantings—from 20% to 35% over a year ago.

Price Outlook

The price support program for soybeans and the movement of large amounts of oil under the Public Law 480 program are calculated to prevent any breakdown in soybean prices. Also, the fact that growers have come to make effective use of the programs at their disposal.

Soybean and oil prices have held steady during the marketing year so far. Market prices have reflected closely the support level. No drop in soybean prices is anticipated late next summer if another huge crop comes from the combines.

The reason is that the free supply of soybeans is comparatively small. Last year the free supply—those outside the price support program—totalled a little over 384 million bushels. This year the free supply appears to be a little more than 390 million bushels.

Beans that do not move at support



By PORTER M. HEDGE

Washington Correspondent for
The Soybean Digest

levels are expected to go to Commodity Credit Corp. next summer. CCC won't sell at less than prices reflecting support, assuming the same policy is followed as a year ago. This is not fully settled at this stage, but is expected.

These figures hold if the crop is not underestimated as much as the January stocks report indicated. Some 16 million bushels can't be accounted for by the January figures. Most officials familiar with the figures think there is some underestimation of the crop—but probably not that much.

P. L. 480 Program

A \$3½ billion extension of the P. L. 480 program has sailed through the Senate, but passage will be slower in coming in the House.

The Senate extended the program for 2 years. It authorized the use of \$1½ billions in farm surpluses for each year. The provision of the extension bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to use as much as \$500 million additional a year in barter programs was thrown out.

There will be some interest in stiffening barter provisions on the House side. It is coming from wheat interests, who feel this may be one way of moving more of the wheat supply, which is still piling up.

Passage of the 480 bill in the House is tied to the price support freeze measure and after effects of debate on this resolution. The decision has been made by the majority on the House agriculture committee to take an all-commodity approach in any new legislation this year, rather than one commodity at a time.

Efforts of a number of members to get dairy price freeze and wool support legislation through by themselves ahead of other crops has disrupted the harmony that has marked operations of the committee so far this year.

P. L. 480 legislation is regarded as sure to pass this year. But there are

**NOW RUN YOUR GRAIN MOISTURES
the IMPROVED more ACCURATE way!**

with the
NEW SEEDBURO

Steinlite

**model 500 RC
MOISTURE TESTER**

**25 YEARS OF RESEARCH
HAVE MADE THESE
FEATURES POSSIBLE**

- 1. NEW ROUND FUNNEL**—handles larger (250 gram) sample—especially designed for whole grains—automatic funnel reset
- 2. EASY-TO-READ**, built-in, eye-level thermometer
- 3. LARGE 9 INCH METER** gives automatic reading...no button to push, or dials to adjust. One scale for all moisture ranges
- 4. NEW EASE OF OPERATION AND SPEED**—balance tester and thereafter all that is necessary is to drop sample into test cell and obtain automatic meter reading at that time

Tests are equivalent to the basic standards of the U.S.D.A.

You'll have to put New Seedburo Steinlite 500 RC through its paces to find how easy and conveniently this improved model makes moisture tests on corn, wheat, oats, rice, soybeans, flax, rye and sorghums. You simply drop the larger more practical 250 gram sample into the test cell and read the meter. Full information and the famous Seedburo service is as near to you as your phone... Call ANdover 3-2128 Collect, or—

"See your Seedburo Representative"

SEEDBURO

(SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU)

EQUIPMENT COMPANY

Dept. 5D4, 612 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.



certain to be holdups on the House side. The committee majority is sore at the Administration for its actions and statements on farm price supports. Leaders intend to let officials sweat it out for some time before giving USDA legislation it has requested, such as 480 and the wool extension program.

It is doubtful that the House could get any action much before mid-May in any case.

The big question of the moment is how much funds USDA will have to keep edible oil exports moving at a substantial pace for the last half of the fiscal year ending June 30.

If the 480 bill doesn't get through Congress until almost the end of the fiscal year, will the "extra" \$500 million provided by the Senate measure be approved by the House?

This could be lopped off the final bill, though the mood in Congress for the present is to provide agriculture with the funds apparently required. Money grants that would have been hard to get through before the recession became so well advertised are obtained with little difficulty now.

Italy has asked for around 25,000 metric tons of edible oils under Title I of the 480 program, and is expected also to buy an additional supply for dollars. Authorization for this program is being drafted.

Movement of oils under Title I this year has been slower than a year ago—only a little more than 95 million pounds from July through February during this fiscal year. However, movement of oils is expected to pick up during the last half of the fiscal period.

Questions have been raised about the Spanish program. Spain was anxious to get oil last fall and early winter, but has not yet picked up its authorized quota under the 480 program. Officials assume there will be no question of this, since no problem about it has been raised.

Tri-State Soybean Meeting Was Held at Tallulah, La.

ABOUT 400 soybean producers and others interested in the crop attended a tri-state soybean marketing forum for Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi at Lake Providence, La. It was one of the largest soybean crowds in Louisiana history.

Sponsors of the event, which they plan to make an annual affair, were the Louisiana Agricultural Extension Service, the National Cottonseed Products Association and the Louisiana Delta Council.

Speakers and their subjects:

"The Future of the U. S. Soybean Industry," Geo. M. Strayer, executive vice president, American Soybean Association, Hudson Iowa.

"The Role of the Terminal Grain Elevator," Lloyd Graving, manager Cargill, Inc., Baton Rouge, La.

"Plans of the Cottonseed Crushers to Serve the Southern Soybean Producer," Garlon Harper, National Cottonseed Products Association, Dallas, Tex.

"Production Potentials in the Lower Delta," E. E. Hartwig, Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss.

Increase in Mellorine Production Is Slowing

PRODUCTION and sale of mellorine has increased rapidly for several years but recently the rate of increase has been more moderate, according to a research report issued by the Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mellorine is a frozen dessert made with vegetable or animal fats other than milk fat. Its production and sale is legal in 12 states.

Mellorine manufacture and sale are closely regulated in the regions where it is legal, the study showed. Marketing practices used by producers of mellorine differ in several respects from those for ice cream. Most mellorine is made by manufacturers who also make ice cream, as the same equipment can be used for both products.

A copy of Production and Marketing Practices for Mellorine, Marketing Research Report No. 212, can be obtained from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Invents Machine for Sprouting Soybeans

SOY OR MUNG beans served in Chinese foods have traditionally been sprouted by individuals. By hand, the process requires 3 days and constant attention.

Benny Narn Chew of Philadelphia has invented a machine that mends the beans and more than doubles production. He received Patent No. 2,814,912 for his invention, which adds water to the beans at regular intervals, increasing the amount of water as needed each day. It also controls water temperature. Good quality sprouts are produced with a minimum of root and large, plump hypocotyls.



ELEVATORS

Although the mechanics of Grain Elevators are the same, no matter who manufactures them, care in selecting the supplier is equally as important as selecting the size, type, and capacity of an Elevator. Your supplier, given ample information concerning your particular Elevator Requirements, can readily engineer the correct Elevator and related items to suit specific Elevator needs. WONDER STATE ELEVATORS are engineered to specifications and are complete in every detail from Dump Pit to Car Loader.

Our customers will tell you that we do what we say, and what we do, does the job efficiently. When you compare our prices with others, be certain to compare the equipment list also. You will find our prices very attractive.

Write for our helpful brochure!

**WONDER STATE
MANUFACTURING CO.**

Paragould, Arkansas

- MARKET STREET -

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use MARKET STREET for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here.

Rate 10c per word per issue. Minimum insertion \$2.00.

USED VAC-U-VATORS—REBUILT and factory-guaranteed. Contact Dunbar-Kappler, Inc., Vac-U-Vator Div., Box 361, Batavia, Ill. Phone Batavia 5-400.

FOR SALE—ANDERSON AND French expellers, cookers, driers, 5-high, 48-inch crushing rolls, 36-inch attrition mills, sewing machines, hammermills, cracking rolls, filter presses. Ray L. Jones, 2222 Oakview Drive, Jefferson City, Mo.

WANTED: FLAKING AND CRACK- ing rolls, meal coolers and driers and rollermills. Soybean Digest, Box 319-J, Hudson, Iowa.

FREE 200-PAGE CATALOG ON grain testing and handling equipment. New and used moisture testers. Over 1,000 items. Burrows Equipment Co., 1316-D Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

FEED MIXERS—TRANSIT (PORT- able) power takeoff, stationary mixers; hog and pig feeders. Dealership open. Write Farmworthy Manufacturing Co., Inc., Quincy, Ill.

STEEL GRAIN BINS—SOME 3,300, 4,400 and 6,000-bushel capacities available at attractive prices. Midwest Steel Products Co., 121B Railway Exchange Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

PNEUMATIC "AIR-CONVEYOR" Systems. Positive pressure, Sutorbilt, new or used. Any size, capacity, distance or product. Nolder Co., Box 14, Corona Del Mar, Calif.

FOR SALE: ROLLER MILLS— Two Allis-Chalmers Style "N," 9" x 30" and 10" x 42". Each are two pair high. Each have full sets of spare rolls. Used in soybean plant. Excellent condition. Best Equipment Co., 1737 Howard St., Chicago 26, Ill. AMBassador 2-1452.



NODOGEN'S PRE-TESTED INOCULATOR

- Pre-tested on growing plants
- Insures better legume crops
- Promotes repeat seed sales
- Increases YOUR profits

NODOGEN LABORATORIES
2750 W. 35th St., Chicago, Illinois

FOR SALE—CERTIFIED GRANT soybeans, tagged and bagged, \$3 per bu. Leonard Schlosser & Sons, Loretto, Minn.

SEED DIRECTORY

ARKANSAS

Burdette—G. A. Hale, Hale Seed Farms, 8,000 bu. registered Hale Ogden No. 2.
Scott—Robert L. Dortch Seed Farms, 5,000 bu. state registered Dortchsoy 67A, 16,000 bu. registered and certified Dortchsoy 2A, 11,000 bu. registered and certified Dortchsoy 31, 11,000 bu. certified Lee.
Stuttgart—Jacob Hartz Seed Co., Inc., P. O. Box 109, certified and uncertified Lee, certified and uncertified Jackson, certified and uncertified Ogden.
Stuttgart—Spicer Bros. Seed Farms, 730 S. Grand, 1,800 bu. certified Lee.
Twist—J. F. Twist Plantation & Merc. Co., 6,000 bu. certified Lee.
Wynne—Harlan H. Holleman, Rt. 1, Box 129, 400 bu. registered Ogden, 900 bu. certified Lee, 2,000 bu. uncertified Lee, 1,000 bu. uncertified Volstate, 400 bu. certified Jackson.

ILLINOIS

Chicago 22—The Hedge, Joseph D. McNulty, 930 W. Division St., 450 bu. certified Harosoy, 550 bu. certified Hardome.
McNabb—Griffith Seed Co., 1,500 bu. certified Hawkeye.
Metamora—Dyar Hybrid Seed Corn Co., Rt. 1, 1,000 bu. certified Hawkeye, 300 bu. certified Harosoy.
Springfield—T. R. Creamer Seed Co., P. O. Box 1351, 1,000 bu. uncertified new Roe Wonder bean.
Ursa—Frank W. Lewis & Son, Box 35, 8,000 bu. registered Clark, 3,000 bu. certified Harosoy, 2,500 bu. certified Hawkeye, all bagged 1½ bu. each.
Waterman—Strever Seed & Grain Co., 5,000 bu. certified Harosoy, 10,000 bu. non-certified Harosoy, 2,000 bu. certified Chippewa, 10,000 bu. noncertified Hawkeye.

INDIANA

Evansville 8—J. A. McCarty Seed Co., 526 N. W. Fourth St., good supply certified and uncertified Clark, limited supply certified and uncertified Wabash, limited supply noncertified Perry, limited supply noncertified Kingwa.
Lafayette—Agricultural Alumni Seed Improvement Association, Inc., Rd. 52 N., 1,000 bu. certified foundation Harosoy, 1,500 bu. certified foundation Hawkeye, 1,000 bu. certified foundation Clark, 1,000 bu. certified foundation Lincoln.
Lucerne—Lester W. Elliott, Rt. 1, 900 bu. certified Harosoy.
Mt. Vernon—Naab Farm Seeds, Rt. 2, Box 28, 1,000 bu. certified Clark.
Remington—Chester B. Biddle, 1,000 bu. certified Hawkeye, 1,000 bu. certified Harosoy.
Walton—Geo. M. Hopper, Hopper Farms, Rt. 2, 500 bu. certified Harosoy.
Woodburn—Virgil Coomer, Rt. 2, 4,000 bu. certified Harosoy, 1,200 bu. certified Clark.

IOWA

Castana—Fred Hawthorn, 2,500 bu. certified Hawkeye, 98% germination, 99.8% pure seed.

MICHIGAN

Saginaw—P. M. Boese & Sons, 4735 East Rd., 1,500 bu. certified Chippewa, 550 bu. certified Blackhawk.

MINNESOTA

Austin—Austin Seed Co., Highway 218 N., 4,200 bu. certified and uncertified Chippewa, 3,800 bu. certified and uncertified Grant.
Bird Island—A. A. Ziller, 500 bu. certified and registered Ottawa Mandarin, 600 bu. certified and registered Capital, 1,000 bu. certified Grant, 500 bu. certified Norchief, 1,000 bu. certified and registered Chippewa.
Hartland—Sig Borge & Son, 300 bu. certified first generation Chippewa, 150 bu. certified second generation Grant.
Herman—Le Roy Backman, 600 bu. certified Grant.
Lake Crystal—Wayne Othoudt, 150 bu. certified Ottawa Mandarin, 400 bu. certified Grant, 300 bu. certified Chippewa, 50 bu. certified Blackhawk, 60 bu. certified Acme.

Lake Crystal—Richard E. Wigley, Rt. 2, 500 bu. certified Chippewa.

Loretto—Leonard Schlosser & Sons, certified Grant, tagged and bagged.

Madison—Merlin L. Knorr, 250 bu. certified Comet, 450 bu. certified Chippewa, 100 bu. certified Acme.

Sacred Heart—Ray Johnson, Rt. 1, registered Chippewa, 96% germination; certified Grant, 98% germination.

MISSISSIPPI

Hattiesburg—Leo W. Klarr, Ellkay Farms, Rt. 1, Box 184, 4,000 bu. certified Jackson.

MISSOURI

Maitland—John Lewis, 375-400 bu. certified Clark.

St. Louis 24—Cypress Land Farms Co., 8129 Delmar Blvd., 3,000 bu. uncertified Adams, 2,000 bu. uncertified Harosoy, 3,000 bu. uncertified Ogden, 1,000 bu. uncertified Lee, 2,000 bu. uncertified Dorman.

NEBRASKA

Elk City—Wahlgren Seed Farms, 1,000 bu. certified Clark, germination 95%; 600 bu. uncertified Clark, germination 95%.
Litchfield—Joseph Krepek, 1,000 bu. certified Hawkeye.

NORTH CAROLINA

Selma—Gurley Milling Co., P. O. Box 488, 5,000 bu. uncertified Lee, 2,500 bu. certified and registered Lee, 5,000 bu. uncertified Jackson, 1,000 bu. certified Jackson, 3,500 bu. uncertified Roanoke, 1,000 bu. uncertified Ogden, 5,000 bu. uncertified JEW 45, 2,500 bu. uncertified CNS 4 and 24.

NORTH DAKOTA

Casselton—Geo. C. Howe, Jr., Howe Farms, 2,000 bu. uncertified Comet grown from certified seed.
Casselton—Albert F. Sinner, 1,100 bu. state certified Grant, 700 bu. uncertified Grant, germination 86%, grown from certified seed.
Hillsboro—Harland Safford, Box 443, 55 bu. certified Norchief.
Kindred—Thomas G. Simmons, 1,500 bu. certified Grant.
Wyndmere—A. H. Berg, 1,500 bu. certified Grant.

OHIO

Latty—Ellsworth J. Stoller, Rt. 1, 500 bu. certified Monroe, 500 bu. uncertified Lincoln.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Orangeburg—Shuler & Smoak, Inc., P. O. Box 314, 7,000 bu. uncertified Clemson (CNS).

TENNESSEE

Union City—Claude Botts, Botts Evans L. S. Co., 1,400 bu. certified Ogden.

VIRGINIA

Norfolk 15—Davis Grain Corp., P. O. Box 7595, 500 bu. certified Ogden, 4,000 bu. uncertified Ogden, 1,000 bu. certified Lee, 8,000 bu. uncertified Lee, 500 bu. uncertified Dorman, 500 bu. uncertified Jackson.
Richmond—T. W. Wood & Sons, 11 South 14th St., certified and uncertified Early Wood's Yellow, certified and uncertified Ogden, uncertified S-100. Several hundred bushels of each.

WISCONSIN

Bloomer—Lyle Reetz, Rt. 2 (Auburn), 225 bu. certified Norchief, 190 bu. certified Chippewa, 200 bu. uncertified Blackhawk.
Colfax—E. F. Myers, Rt. 2, 225 bu. certified Chippewa.
New Auburn—Kenneth Nelson, Rt. 2, 200 bu. certified Chippewa, 100 bu. certified Norchief.
Ridgeland—Robert E. Rogers, Rt. 1, 200 bu. certified Chippewa, 150 bu. certified Norchief.
Sand Creek—Malcolm Loftus, New Auburn, 350 bu. certified Chippewa, 125 bu. certified Norchief.
South Milwaukee—Henry Mahr, 10820 S. 27 St., 300 bu. certified Blackhawk, 400 bu. uncertified Blackhawk.

ONTARIO

Chatham—St. Clair Grain & Feeds Ltd., Richmond St., 300 bu. registered No. 1 Flambeau, 1,000 bu. registered No. 1 Har-dome, 700 bu. registered No. 1 Chippewa.



"You bet we're proud of our farm"

"We like our way of life, too, because it's been a good way and a useful one."

"At least we've tried to make it so."

"When you work with something and watch it grow because of the care you're taking with it, it's almost like you're creating something . . . a wonderful sort of a feeling to have."

"Sure, we've had to work hard. Our family has lived on this land for 46 years now, and it hasn't always been easy. There've been drouth years, floods, insects—sometimes almost enough to make us wonder if it's all worthwhile."

"But it *is* worth it!"

"We've stuck to farming, and the land has been good to us."

"Naturally, we are concerned about what our youngsters will do when they grow up. I guess all parents feel that way."

"But I know one thing—we're going to let our children make up their own minds. Whatever they do, we know the training they've gotten here will fit them for any number of jobs. (Can't help but hope, though, that they'll decide to stay with what they know best—farming.) Just look at the opportunity ahead."

"We've read all about how this

country's population is booming so much, and how much more it's supposed to grow in just a few years."

"But when a country grows—and a world for that matter—people need more of everything. And the things we produce here on the farm will be the key to a whole lot of that growth."

"Sure, it's going to mean that farmers will have to produce more. And we'll have to be *better* farmers to meet the challenge. But take your 4H Clubs, FFA, and the advanced programs being offered by our ag colleges. Why, our youngsters today are learning things that were almost beyond the imagination when I was a boy."

"Yes, from here the future looks good . . . good enough to make us mighty thankful we're a *farm* family."

* * * * *

We at Cargill agree. There *is* going to be an increasing demand for farm products in the years to come. And the farmer is going to become an increasingly vital person to our economy."

That's a big responsibility this family is facing right now—the responsibility of helping provide all the crops our country and the world are going to require in

future years. Just think, a predicted 220 million persons in the United States by 1975—and 3½ billion in the world by 1999!

But we firmly believe tomorrow's farmers are equal to the job, and then some. Cargill has worked with farmers and their families for more than 93 years now. (Our business is Creative Processing—finding ways to change raw farm crops into finished products people will need and buy.) That's why from our position as Number 2 man on the farmer-processor team, we can vouch for the kind of stock from which farm folks are made."

These are rugged, honest, loyal, hard-working and warm-hearted people. They're a big part of our own future at Cargill."



93 Years of
Creative Processing
of Farm Products
CARGILL

IN THE MARKETS

EXPORTS. Preliminary data on U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for January 1958 with comparable data for January 1957 and cumulative totals for the marketing years 1956-57 and 1957-58, reported by Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

	January		October-January	
	1957	1958	1956-57	1957-58
Soybeans bu.	7,828,881	7,501,176	44,441,556	46,713,681
Soybean oil:				
Crude lb.	43,805,592	12,311,713	120,364,727	55,204,041
Refined but not further processed lb.	8,882,750	27,500,637	22,644,139	51,189,441
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated lb.	39,363,828	11,875,186	169,702,465	43,693,115
Total beans and oil, oil equivalent basis lb.	178,013,283	134,050,448	800,679,616	663,002,814

Soybeans: Inspections for export by coastal areas and country of destination, February 1958 (1,000 bu.)

Atlantic		Japan	
United Kingdom	312	Israel	1,204
Holland	238	Denmark	373
Norway	134	Norway	368
West Germany	168	Subtotal	79
Formosa	364	Grand Total	2,721
Subtotal	1,216	Total January-February 1958	3,937
Gulf		Total January-February 1957	
Holland	500		10,480
West Germany	197		14,062

Note: Data are based on weekly reports of inspections for export by licensed grain inspectors and do not include rail or truck movement to Canada or Mexico. In some cases the ultimate destination of soybeans exported is not shown in the inspection reports, therefore, the quantity of each country may vary from official census data which are based on custom declarations. Agricultural Marketing Service.

Title I, P. L. 480 shipments July 1957-February 1958

Commodity	February 1958		July 1957-February 1958	
	Metric tons	Unit	Metric tons	Unit
Cottonseed oil	6,569	Lb.	14,483,000	Lb.
Soybean oil	7,665	Lb.	16,898,000	Lb.
Linseed oil			290	Lb.
Lard			1,246	Lb.

Active purchase authorizations under which purchases had not been completed as of Feb. 25, 1958

Commodity and country	PA No.	Amount authorized Million dollars	Contracting authorized through
Cottonseed and/or soybean oil:			
Israel	16-30	1.809	March 31, 1958
Spain	17-45	41.8	July 31, 1958
Yugoslavia	11-18	9.9	July 31, 1958
Inedible tallow:			
Israel	16-31	.425	March 31, 1958
Pakistan	15-30	.272	March 31, 1958

Summary of exports during 1956 and 1957¹

		Year ended Dec. 31			
		Quantity		Value	
	Unit	1956	1957	1956	1957
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	69,372	87,961	180,180	217,679
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	679,169	684,819	106,456	105,066
Cottonseed oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	612,307	411,621	92,853	62,256

¹ Preliminary. Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

MEAL, OIL EXPORTS. U. S. exports of cottonseed and soybean oils in October-January 1957-58, preliminarily estimated by the Census Bureau at 295 million pounds, were about 40% below exports in the first 4 months of the previous marketing year, reports Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Estimated exports of cottonseed oil in January 1958 were 60% below those of January 1957 and 65% below December 1957 shipments. October-January estimated exports of 145.2 million pounds were about one-fourth less than October-January 1956-57 shipments.

Estimated soybean oil exports in January were about

45% below those of January 1957 but about 8% above December 1957 exports. Cumulative October-January shipments are estimated at 150 million pounds, less than half those of the first 4 months of the previous marketing year.

Cottonseed oil, soybean oil, oilcakes and meals: U. S. preliminary estimates of exports in January 1958 and October-January 1957-58, and actual exports January 1957 and October-January 1956-57

	January		October-January	
	1957	1958	1956-57	1957-58
	preliminary		preliminary	
	Million pounds		Million pounds	
Cottonseed oil, refined	5.9	.1	39.2	19.7
Cottonseed oil, refined and further processed	5.3	4	8.9	13.1
Cottonseed oil, crude	40.2	20.6	139.4	112.4
Total cottonseed oil	51.4	21.1	187.5	145.2
Soybean oil, refined	8.9	27.8	22.6	51.5
Soybean oil, refined and further processed	39.4	11.5	169.7	43.2
Soybean oil, crude	43.8	12.3	120.4	55.2
Total soybean oil	92.1	51.6	312.7	149.9
Total cottonseed and soybean oil	143.5	72.7	500.2	295.1
	Thousand short tons		Thousand short tons	
Cottonseed cake and meal	2.6	1	25.3	5.9
Linseed cake and meal	6.9	(1)	30.7	5.7
Soybean cake and meal	49.6	39.1	227.0	133.4
Total cake and meal	59.1	39.2	283.0	145.0

¹ Less than 50 short tons. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Oilseed cakes and meals: Supplies for feed October-December 1957 with comparisons¹ (1,000 tons)

	Oct.-Dec. 1956	Oct.-Dec. 1957	Oct.-Sept. 1955-56	Oct.-Sept. 1956-57	Oct.-Sept. 1957-58 ²
Soybean	1,793.3	1,875.9	6,041.6	7,093.7	7,300.0
Cottonseed	886.5	789.0	2,511.1	2,215.5	2,000.0
Linseed	154.3	128.4	439.0	483.4	475.0
Peanut	4.4	14.2	27.0	46.3	50.0
Copra	45.5	52.4	159.7	180.5	185.0
Total oilseed meals	2,884.0	2,859.9	9,178.4	10,019.4	10,010.0
Total all feedstuffs	5,284.4	5,181.2	19,109.2	19,909.3	20,065.0

¹ Stocks and foreign trade statistics, when available, used in calculating supplies. ² Partly estimated. Agricultural Marketing Service.

STOCKS. Agricultural Marketing Service's commercial grain stocks reports for close of business on Friday or Saturday preceding date of report (1,000 bu.)

	Feb. 25	Mar. 4	Mar. 11	Mar. 18	Mar. 25
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at domestic markets					
Atlantic Coast	2,671	2,315	2,291	1,669	1,594
Gulf Coast	1,894	1,416	1,255	1,119	1,036
Northwestern and Upper Lake	5,216	5,134	5,075	5,003	4,944
Lower Lake	10,766	10,004	10,393	10,231	9,930
East Central	1,783	1,751	1,546	1,436	1,409
West Central					
Southwestern & Western	1,124	1,040	994	966	877
Total current week	23,454	21,660	21,554	20,424	19,790
Total year ago	12,841	11,608	11,410	11,275	10,259

U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at Canadian markets					
Total current week	100	83	83	37	1
Total year ago	227	227	227	227	197

Total North American commercial soybean stocks					
Current week	23,554	21,743	21,637	20,461	19,791
Year ago	13,068	11,835	11,637	11,502	10,456

Primary receipts (1,000 bu.) of soybeans at important interior points for week ending:

City	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	Mar. 7	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Chicago	125	305	261	237	242
Duluth	3		2		
Indianapolis	84	54	33	50	170
Kansas City	82	82	61	87	145
Minneapolis	32	28	29	45	89
Omaha	64	49	82	41	84
Peoria	34	73	57	59	44
Sioux City	4	6	4		4
St. Joseph	7	19	3		4
St. Louis	4	5		4	
Toledo	111	81	74	107	142
Totals	550	702	606	630	924
Last year	591	535	580	514	488
Total Chicago soybean stocks	8,841	8,724	8,684	8,490	8,164

PROCESSING OPERATIONS. Reported by Bureau of the Census for January and February.

Primary products except crude oil at crude oil mill locations: Production, shipments and transfers, and stocks, February 1958-January 1958 (2,000 pounds)

	Production		Shipments and transfers		Stocks end of month	
	February 1958	January 1958	February 1958	January 1958	Feb. 28, 1958	Jan. 31, 1958
Soybean:						
Coke and meal	628,143	725,900	633,479	722,900	73,367	78,703
Flour	10,296	9,403	9,883	9,553	1,817	1,404
Lecithin	¹ (NA)	¹ (NA)	¹ (NA)	¹ (NA)	¹ (NA)	¹ (NA)

¹ No longer collected. NA—Not available.

Soybeans: Net receipts, crushings, and stocks at oil mills, by states, February 1958-January 1958 (2,000 pounds)

	Net receipts at mills		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	February 1958	January 1958	February 1958	January 1958	Feb. 28, 1958	Jan. 31, 1958
U. S.	599,734	667,119	813,116	932,722	1,886,906	2,100,288
Illinois	230,942	233,255	272,252	312,372	586,382	627,692
Indiana	54,650	43,449	72,246	84,273	143,630	161,226
Iowa	91,673	116,353	128,188	147,265	181,430	217,945
Kansas	(1)	3,992	(1)	(1)	7,564	(1)
Kentucky	16,377	17,039	19,501	23,140	(1)	(1)
Minnesota	42,115	63,395	51,147	69,175	32,428	41,460
Missouri	14,222	16,626	28,650	32,291	86,234	102,662
Nebraska	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
North Carolina	2,780	3,406	5,864	5,028	24,787	27,871
Ohio	66,363	49,178	83,678	85,830	229,798	247,113
Texas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other	80,612	120,426	151,590	173,348	592,653	674,319

¹ Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Soybean products: Production and stocks at oil mill locations, by states, February 1958-January 1958

	Crude oil (thousands of pounds)		Coke and meal (tons)	
	Production	Stocks	Production	Stocks
Grade	February 1958	January 1958	February 1958	January 1958
U. S.	288,663	328,321	110,197	122,751
Ill.	100,660	114,887	36,804	40,530
Ind.	25,651	29,692	10,642	13,803
Iowa	44,980	51,354	20,651	16,667
Kans.	(1)	(1)	1,039	953
Ky.	7,015	8,289	700	701
Minn.	16,707	20,633	17,016	16,795
Mo.	10,315	11,448	1,619	1,882
Nebr.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
N. C.	1,677	1,617	972	1,361
Ohio	29,858	30,350	5,582	10,663
Texas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other	51,800	60,051	15,172	19,396

¹ Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

INSPECTIONS. Soybeans inspected by grades and percent, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.¹

Grade	February 1958 ²		January 1958		February 1957		Oct.-Feb. 1957-58		Oct.-Feb. 1956-57	
	1,000	bu.	1,000	bu.	1,000	bu.	1,000	bu.	1,000	bu.
No. 1	4,183	27	4,534	20	2,341	16	44,076	21	30,826	16
No. 2	6,444	41	9,252	42	6,058	42	90,693	42	75,274	40
No. 3	3,174	20	5,773	26	3,425	23	54,674	25	44,680	24
No. 4	1,378	9	2,014	9	1,602	11	19,353	9	26,560	14
Sample	533	3	591	3	1,125	8	5,469	3	11,738	6
Total	15,712	100	22,164	100	14,551	100	214,265	100	189,078	100

¹ Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that 1 carlot equals 1,750 bushels. ² Of the February receipts, 1,750 bushels were black, and the remainder yellow soybeans.

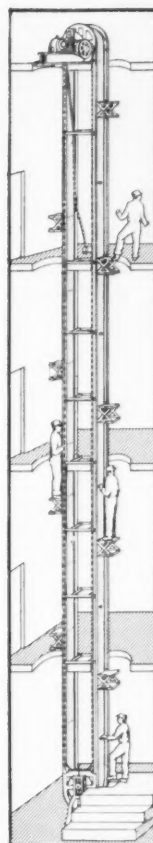
MELLORINE. Production of mellorine and other frozen desserts made with fats and oils other than milk-fat during February was estimated by the Agricultural Marketing Service at 2,185,000 gallons—9% larger than the February total last year and 47% above the 1952-56 average for the month.

Production of mellorine and other frozen desserts made with fats and oils other than milk-fat, United States, 1958

	1952-56 Average*	Estimated		Change from: 1952-56	
		1956*	1957	1958	Av. 1957
		Thousand gallons			Percent
January	1,289	1,807	1,835	2,100	+63 +14
February	1,482	2,057	2,000	2,185	+47 +9
Two month total	2,771	3,864	3,835	4,285	+55 +12

* From enumerations.

* From enumerations.



HUMPHREY Manlift ELEVATOR

- ★ Eliminates Stair Climbing
- ★ Saves Time—Reduces Fatigue
- ★ Safe—Economical—Dependable

The Humphrey Elevator transports personnel simultaneously up and down—eliminates all stair climbing—provides quick access to any floor for servicing machinery. Riders just step on and off—control rope instantly starts and stops the endless belt—no waiting or lost time!

Can be installed in new or old multi-floor buildings. Initial cost, installation and operating costs are much lower than conventional elevators. Widely used in garages, flour mills, grain elevators, paper mills and all types of industrial mills and factories.

Write us stating your requirements and we will furnish full information, blue prints, prices.

Circular on request

Manufactured by

HUMPHREY ELEVATOR CO.
383 1st AVENUE N.W., FARIBAULT, MINN.

Humphrey is the original Manlift Elevator, made continuously since 1927.

RADSON

FASTEST GROWING NAME IN MOISTURE METERS

NOW BRINGS YOU ...

TWO
low-priced
precision
Moisture
Meters



Model TR-30 \$124⁹⁵
(Illustrated)

Model 20-C \$94⁵⁰

Now farmers can choose the accurate lightweight Radson Moisture Meter best suited to their needs! The all-new TR-30 is transistor-powered, completely portable, no outside power needed! Instant, exact dial readings of all grains. The already popular Radson 20-C operates on 110 Volt A.C.—easily adapted to 6 or 12 volt D.C. Both models factory guaranteed!

RADSON Engineering Corporation
MACON, ILLINOIS

FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for December 1957 and January 1958. Reported by Bureau of the Census (1,000 lbs.)

Primary materials: Factory production and consumption, and factory and warehouse stocks, January 1958-December 1957

	Factory production		Factory consumption		Factory and warehouse stocks	
	Jan-uary 1958	Decem-ber 1957	Jan-uary 1958	Decem-ber 1957	Jan. 31, 1958	Dec. 31, 1957
Cottonseed, crude	174,440	180,635	154,029	144,856	129,699	124,341
Cottonseed, refined	138,290	131,698	115,273	107,956	151,546	132,316
Soybean, crude	328,321	299,940	307,917	261,754	261,537	281,268
Soybean, refined	292,857	248,735	285,901	249,682	114,704	124,738

Hydrogenated vegetable oils—
Edible:

Cottonseed	27,456	29,096	28,223	24,180	14,134	16,853
Soybean	144,416	126,535	133,628	114,237	41,759	43,726
Other	5,696	5,134	6,283	4,896	3,809	4,294
Inedible	294	344	1,182	1,057	1,517	1,890
Margarine ¹	150,509	134,716	(NA)	(NA)	28,930	26,392

NA—Not available. ¹ Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories.

Factory consumption of vegetable oils, by uses, during January 1958 (1,000 lbs)

	Edible products			Inedible products		
	Short-ening	Mar-garine	Other edible	Soap	Paint and var-nish	Other inedi-ble ²
Cottonseed, refined	11,259	649	2,663	(3)	(3)	177
Soybean, crude	—	—	—	31	363	1,518
Soybean, refined	43,970	9,258	3,397	(3)	6,083	11
Foats, vegetable, raw and acidulated (100% basis)	—	—	—	2,021	(3)	2,842
Hydrogenated vegetable oils, edible:	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cottonseed	8,845	17,128	—	—	—	—
Soybean	43,234	88,619	1,767	—	—	(3)
Other	2,386	2,424	—	—	—	—

¹ Includes quantities consumed in lubricants, greases, cutting oils, dielectric oils, core oils, brake fluids, and metal working. ² Quantities consumed in linoleum and animal feeds are included in the above totals.

³ Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Consumption of primary fats and oils in fat splitting (1,000 lbs.)

	1958		1957	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.
Soapstocks, vegetable foats	5,902	5,442	7,467	—

Source: U. S. Census Bureau.

PRICES. Average prices for soybeans received by farmers, effective parity, and support rates, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (dollars per bushel)

Average farm price			Effective parity	Average price as percent of parity		National average price support rate	
Feb. 15 1958	Jan. 15 1958	Feb. 15 1957		Feb. 15 1958	Jan. 15 1957	1958 crop	1957 crop
2.05	2.05	2.25	3.00	68	2.09	2.09	2.15

Average farm and parity prices from crop reporting board.

PRICE SUPPORT. Quantities of 1957-crop soybeans put under price support through Feb. 15, 1958, compared with 1956 crop a year earlier (bushels)

	Warehouse-stored loans	Farm-stored loans	Purchase Agreements	Total under support through Feb. 15, 1958	Total under support through Feb. 15, 1957
Soybeans, bushels	39,164,494	31,657,976	18,869,080	89,691,550	65,438,556

Of these quantities, farmers had repaid loans through Feb. 15 on 627,474 bushels of soybeans.

Quantities put under price support during 30-day periods (bushels)		
Jan. 15, 1958- Feb. 15, 1958	Dec. 15, 1957- Jan. 15, 1958	Jan. 15, 1957- Feb. 15, 1957
31,466,359	17,121,119	8,149,041

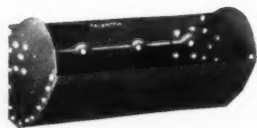
Loan and purchase agreement figures for 1957-crop soybeans through Feb. 15, 1958, for the 31 states which have reported (bushels)

	Loans stored		Purchase agreements	Total quantity put under support
	Warehouse	Farm		
Alabama	0	48,557	0	48,557
Arkansas	710,363	536,727	230,391	1,477,481
Delaware	0	661	875	1,536
Florida	0	4,646	0	4,646
Georgia	11,346	43,677	0	55,023
Illinois	8,912,338	5,383,867	7,644,627	21,940,832
Indiana	697,077	2,464,398	1,227,978	4,389,453
Iowa	15,088,294	13,527,177	5,419,664	34,035,135
Kansas	14,773	95,025	18,967	128,765
Kentucky	77,658	52,668	1,565	131,891
Louisiana	5,141	2,755	0	7,896
Maryland	0	5,044	600	5,644
Michigan	37,510	116,343	223,524	377,377
Minnesota	9,249,900	5,078,813	2,562,098	16,890,811
Mississippi	325,089	219,567	19,200	563,856
Missouri	1,778,280	1,770,860	288,387	3,837,527
Nebraska	142,047	229,685	114,425	486,157
New Jersey	0	7,286	0	7,286
New Mexico	2,626	0	0	2,626
New York	0	738	200	938
North Carolina	0	69,292	0	69,292
North Dakota	374,981	328,855	304,692	1,008,528
Ohio	991,577	890,088	577,402	2,459,067
Oklahoma	29,447	31,168	0	60,615
Pennsylvania	0	1,365	0	1,365
South Carolina	461,879	341,332	3,000	806,211
South Dakota	116,268	338,375	160,652	615,295
Tennessee	109,194	26,057	38,333	173,584
Texas	3,684	1,199	0	4,883
Virginia	12,716	5,911	0	18,627
Wisconsin	12,306	35,840	32,500	80,646
Total bushels	39,164,494	31,657,976	18,869,080	89,691,550

COPRA IMPORTS. The United States imported 333,960 short tons of copra in 1957, 3% less than in 1956. Coconut oil imports of 91,209 tons were 6% less than in 1956. On a combined oil equivalent basis, imports of copra and coconut oil totaled 294,240 tons, down 4% from total 1956 imports. Nearly all the copra and coconut oil came from the Philippines.

U. S. exports of coconut oil in 1957 were slightly larger than in the previous year. About one-half of the 2,174 tons of crude oil went to Cuba and about one-half of the 2,945 tons of refined oil went to the Netherlands.

A Sales Record of More Than 15 MILLION SUPERIOR ELEVATOR CUPS DP-OK-CC-V



For Better Results—Longer Life—More Capacity
"Elevator Cups Is Our Business, Not A Sideline"

K. I. WILLIS CORPORATION
MOLINE, ILLINOIS

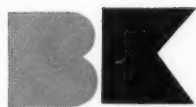
SOYBEANS, OIL & MEAL

as PRICE SPECIALISTS, we welcome the opportunity to show you how you can make profitable application of our work in your organization.

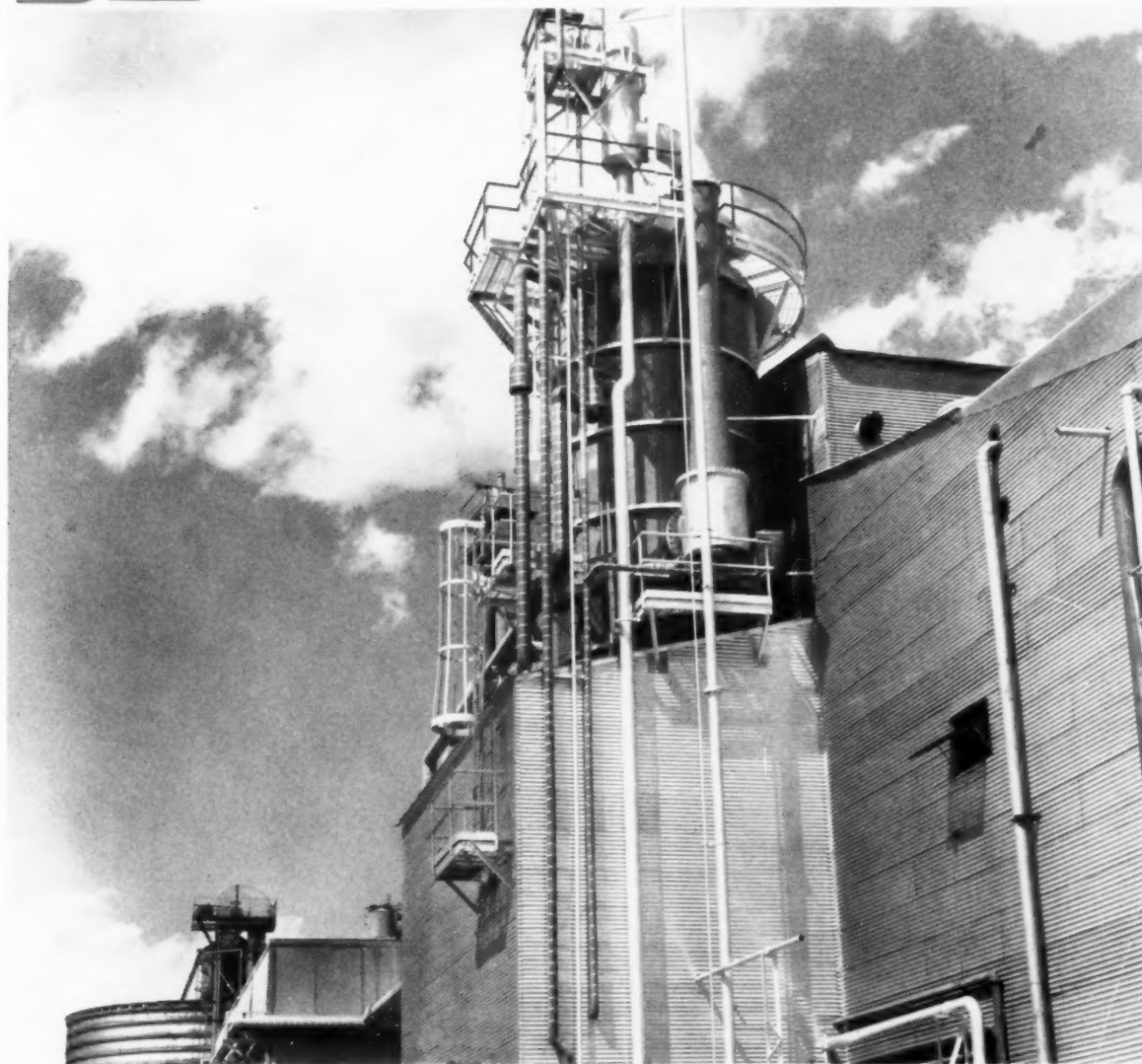
25th Anniversary

INDUSTRIAL COMMODITY CORP.

122 E. 42nd Street—New York 17, N. Y.
Oxford 7-0420



Blaw-Knox builds for Honeymead . . . a continuous, high vacuum deodorization unit with a daily capacity equivalent to 8% of all the soybean oil processed in the country. This modern unit features a special soaking section that guards against flavor reversion.



World's largest deodorizer upgrades 600,000 pounds of soybean oil a day

With this giant deodorizer Honeymead Products Company completes the third step of an expansion program that started in 1953. At that time Blaw-Knox designed and built a 500-ton-per-day Rotocel solvent extraction plant for this progressive company. By 1956 facilities were expanded and production climbed to a record breaking 1200-tons-per-day. Now this pace setting deodorizer makes Honeymead a leader in large scale continuous refining of soybean oil into edible products.

Such pioneering projects are typical of the over 100 fats and oils plants engineered and built by Blaw-Knox. To see how this experienced technical

know-how works for you in your own plans for new processes, plant expansion or modernization, contact our engineers.

For a concise survey of Blaw-Knox's complete engineering and construction services for this booming industry, send for Bulletin 2515. Blaw-Knox Company, Chemical Plants Division with production offices in Pittsburgh and Chicago. Branch offices in Birmingham, New York, Haddon Heights, New Jersey, San Francisco and Washington, D.C.

for plants of distinction . . .



UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS
313 N. FIRST ST.
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

Q

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

SYMBOLS	
DL	= Day Letter
NL	= Night Letter
LT	= International Letter Telegram

1201

PRICE
message
charged by the
station.

Time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

AA103 A LLA097 PD=ATLANTA GA 21 1037AME=
C J SMITH, GENERAL MANAGER, OIL SEED INDUSTRIES, INC.
ANYTOWN, U. S. A.

EVERYWHERE WE GO BIG NEWS IS PHILLIPS 66 NEW HIGH PURITY
HEXANE NOW AVAILABLE FOR FIRST TIME IN COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES
AT NO INCREASE IN PRICE HIGH NORMAL HEXANE CONTENT OF THIS NEW
SOLVENT GUARANTEED 85% LOWER VAPOR PRESSURE, NARROWER BOILING
RANGE, REDUCED BENZENE AND SULFUR CONTENT. YIELDS EXTRACTED
OILS WITH REDUCED ODOR AND COLOR. SUGGEST YOU GET IN TOUCH
WITH PHILLIPS AND PLACE ORDER IMMEDIATELY.

REGARDS, JIM

*Let's look
into this! C.J.S*

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING ITS SERVICE



PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY • Special Products Division

Bartlesville, Oklahoma ☎ Bartlesville 6600